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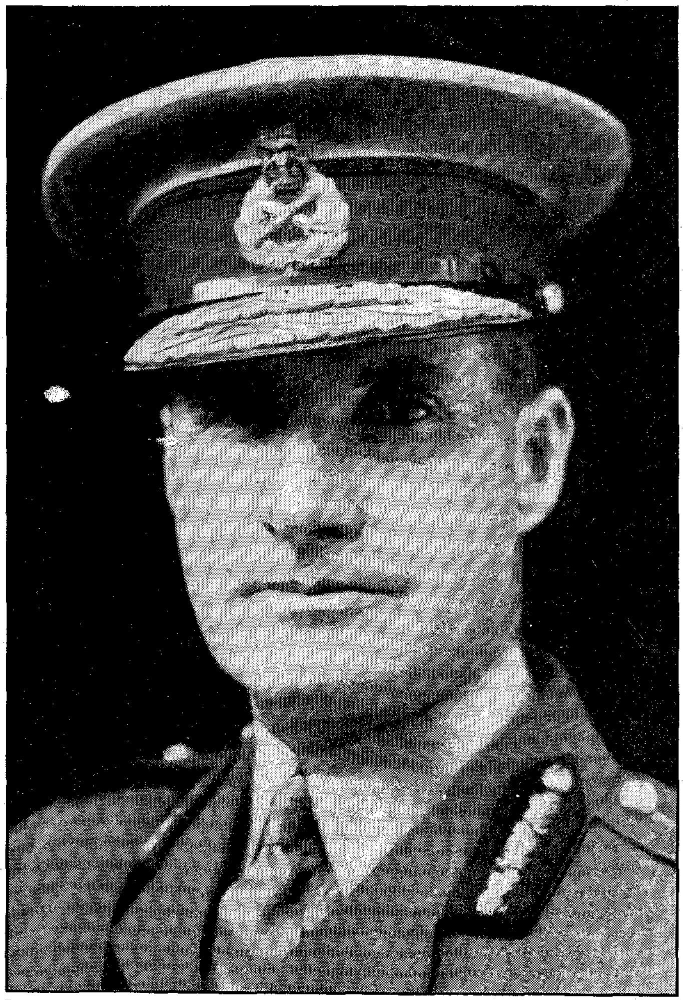
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

ASSASSINATION IN EGYPT AND WHAT MAY COME OF IT

AN AUSTRIAN ARCHDUKE was murdered at Sarajevo, on June 28, 1914. From this murder and the ultimatum that followed it came the World War. Maj.-Gen. Sir Lee Stack, Governor-General of the Sudan, and Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, was assassinated in the streets of Cairo on November 19, 1924; and the British Government promptly presented the Egyptian Government with demands for redress which took virtually the form of an ultimatum. When the news of this later crime reached the world, the memories of political observers flashed back with a shudder to that of ten years ago and its fruitage of incalculable disaster. What, they ask, will be the consequences of this act of fanaticism? The most sensational possibility hinted at in their printed comment is the combined rising of the Moslem world in a Holy War, and of the forces of Bolshevism in an attempt to spread further their "Red revolution." The murder of the Sirdar was apparently plotted and carried out by fanatical adherents of the Egyptian Nationalist movement; and "Nationalism in Egypt and in the East generally," reports a French correspondent, "is scarcely distinguishable from revolutionary Communism." What effect will Britain's demand on Egypt have on the Mohammedan world? This question, we are told, excites almost as much interest in France, Italy and Spain, with their African dependencies, as it does in Great Britain, with her increasingly troublesome problem in India. Restlessness in the Moslem nations is said to have been increasing ominously of late; but even if the worst fears reported by the correspondents prove groundless, there remain the menace to Egypt's recently acquired independence and the probability of a change of control in the Sudan. The incident also threatens to prove, according to some opinions, that the League of Nations is useless in a crisis involving a first-class Power.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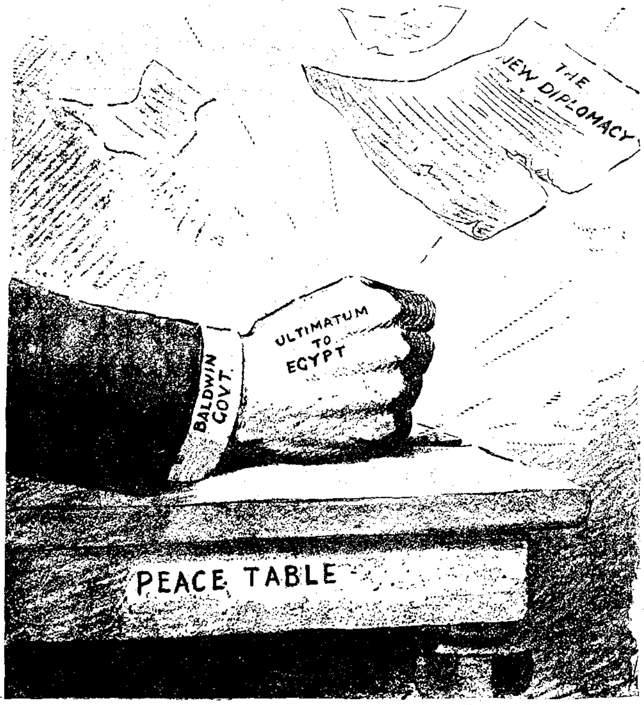
THE MURDERED SIRDAR

Maj.-Gen. Sir Lee Stack, Governor-General of the Sudan, and Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, was shot by political assassins in Cairo, on November 19.

German Nationalist papers, Berlin dispatches tell us, express profound sympathy for the Egyptians, and characterize the British ultimatum as "far more grave and humiliating in its tenor and its terms than that of Austria-Hungary to Serbia." From Rome a correspondent reports that "the Italian press, in its comment on the Egyptian situation, finds occasion for justifying Premier Mussolini's handling of the Corfu incident with Greece last year, characterizing his methods as mild compared with those Britain is adopting against Egypt."

In our own press the situation is viewed with more detachment. "All in all it must appear as if the great British Empire faces a restless and troublesome future, now that the day of self-determination for all peoples is upon us," remarks the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.* "It can not be denied that the situation is full of explosive material," remarks the New York *Times:* and the Philadelphia *North American* predicts that "the savage crime in Cairo will profoundly affect the destinies of millions of human beings." And in the New York *Sun* we read:

> "There was a good deal more than merely Egypt involved in the swift action of the Baldwin Government in the present case. Had Britain acted weakly, every Mohammedan from Cairo to Calcutta would have interpreted that weakness as an evidence of the British fear of an Islamite uprising. In reading the riot act to Egypt in the way it has done, the Baldwin Government read the riot act to all Islam, telling it that methods of assassination are not likely to promote whatever there may be that is legitimate in its nationalistic aspirations.
>
> "The last word in judgment of the British policy can not yet



A HARD BLOW

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

be spoken. But this at least may be said, that there is not a corner of the British Empire but knows that there are now in power at London a group of men who have the strength of their convictions, the power of decision and the readiness to act with thoroughness wherever they conceive the interests of the Empire demand strong action, even if that action is open to misinterpretation in quarters which can not possibly be as well acquainted with the basic facts of the given situation as are the men charged with directing the destiny of a far-flung Empire."

Let us review briefly the swift rush of events which ushered in the present Egyptian crisis. On November 19 Sir Lee Stack, said to be one of the most popular of the British officials in Egypt, was attacked with bombs and automatic pistols by six or more gunmen, while driving in an automobile from the War Ministry in Cairo. The Sirdar was hit by three bullets, and died the next day. Some of the assassins, all of whom had escaped at the time of the murder, were captured and put under arrest. On November 22 Lord Allenby, British High Commissioner in Egypt, presented to Zaglul Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, a note from the British Government characterized in a London dispatch to the New York *Times* as "practically an ultimatum." This note reads:

"His Majesty's Government consider this murder, which holds up Egypt as at present governed to the contempt of civilized peoples, is the natural outcome of a campaign of hostility to British rights and British subjects in Egypt and the Sudan, founded upon a heedless ingratitude for benefits conferred by Great Britain, not discouraged by Your Excellency's Government and fomented by organizations in close contact with that Government.

"Your Excellency was warned by His Majesty's Government a little more than a month ago of the consequences of failing to stop this campaign, more particularly as it concerned the Sudan. It has not been stopt. The Egyptian Government have now allowed the Governor-General of the Sudan to be murdered, and have proved they are incapable or unwilling to protect foreign lives.

"His Majesty's Government, therefore, require that the Egyptian Government shall,

"Firstly—Present an ample apology for the crime;

"Secondly—Prosecute an inquiry into the authorship of the crime with the utmost energy and without respect of persons, and bring the criminals, whoever they are and whatever their age, to condign punishment;

"Thirdly—Henceforth forbid and vigorously suppress all popular political demonstrations;

"Fourthly—Pay forthwith to His Majesty's Government a fine of £500,000.

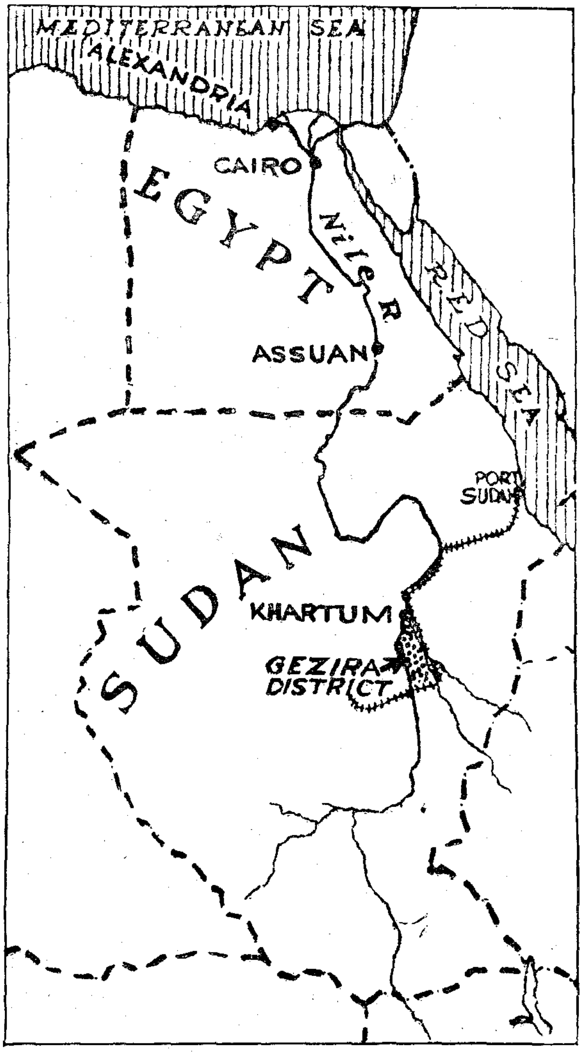
"Fifthly—Order within twenty-four hours the withdrawal from the Sudan of all Egyptian officers and purely Egyptian units of the Egyptian Army, with such resulting changes as shall hereafter be specified.

"Sixthly—Notify the competent department that the Sudan Government will increase the area to be irrigated at Gezira from 300,000 feddans (a feddan is approximately an acre) to an unlimited figure, as the need may arise.

"Seventhly—Withdraw all opposition in respects hereafter specified to the wishes of His Majesty's Government concerning protection of foreign interests in Egypt.

"Failing immediate compliance with the demands, His Majesty's Government will at once take appropriate action to safeguard their interests in Egypt and Sudan."

On November 23 the Zaglul Government replied to the British note withholding acceptance of clauses five, six and seven. Lord Allenby replied with a demand for the payment of the indemnity by noon the next day, and a statement that Premier Zaglul would be informed later what further steps Britain would take. At the same time Allenby notified the Sudan Government that Egyptian forces must withdraw, and that the area of irrigation in the Gezira district could be increased. On November 24 the



From the New York *World*

THE TROUBLED LAND OF THE NILE

The Sirdar was killed at Cairo, the British hold the Custom House at Alexandria, the Egyptian Government has paid a £500,000 fine, and has withdrawn its troops from the Sudan. The British Government has told the Egyptian Government that it will increase the irrigated cotton-growing area at Gezira as the need may arise and without regard to limitations previously agreed to by the two Governments.

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ZIWAR PASHA
The New Premier

U. & U. photograph
AHMED FUAD PASHA
King of Egypt

P. & A. photograph
ZAGLUL PASHA
The Late Premier

P. & A. photograph
VISCOUNT ALLENBY
British High Commissioner

FOUR OF THE CHIEF ACTORS IN THE EGYPTIAN DRAMA

500,000 indemnity was paid, British forces took over the custom use at Alexandria, and the Zaglul Government resigned, a w Government being formed under the leadership of Ahmed war Pasha, who is described as a "moderate." On November 25 ng Fuad prorogued the Egyptian Parliament until December , "to give the new Government," according to a Cairo distch, "time to formulate a policy on the crisis."

On the day it was prorogued the Egyptian Parliament sent e following proclamation and appeal to the League of Nations d to all Parliaments:

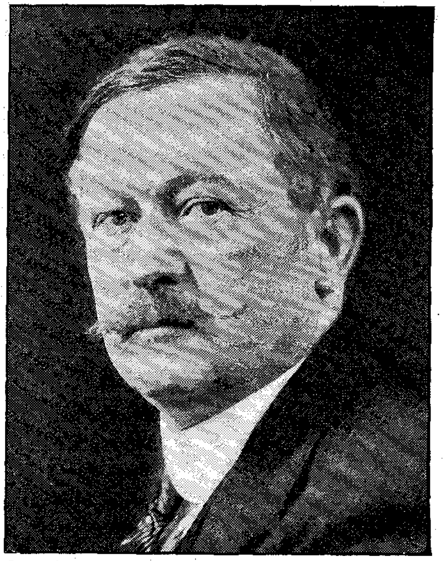
> "Confronted with the recent aggressions committed by the ritish Government, the Egyptian Chamber of Deputies proams:
>
> "1. Its insistence upon the complete independence of Egypt d the Sudan, which constitute the same country, one and invisible.
>
> "2. That despite the satisfaction given by the Egyptian overnment concerning the assassination of Sir Lee Stack, the amber regrets to note that the British Government has seen to exploit this sad incident for the benefit of its imperialistic ms and to wreak vengenace upon a pacific nation which can ly rely upon the justice and right of its cause.
>
> "These aggressions encroach upon Egyptian independence, olate its constitution and are a menace to its economic life d have no precedent in history.
>
> "For these motives, the Egyptian Chamber of Deputies prosts against the iniquitous acts, in fact and absolutely illegal, and lls to witness all civilized nations of the enormity of such imrialistic cupidity.
>
> "The Chamber solicits also the intervention of the League of ations for the defense of the rights of an innocent nation ich asked nothing more than to live independent."

An article in the New York *World* calls the present situation he latest development in Britain's fifty-year struggle to obn control of Northeastern Africa"; and it continues:

> "The story of the struggle is, in the main, the story of at least o distinguished figures in Britain's military history, Charles orge (Chinese) Gordon and Horatio Herbert Kitchener, more pularly known as Kitchener of Khartum.
>
> "Altho England had established a foothold in Egypt some ars before these men came into prominence, their brilliant hievements laid the foundation of the policy that finally ought about the present crisis.
>
> "England may be said to have gained her first real foothold in ypt, then a Turkish dependency, in 1873, when Gordon, widely claimed because of his military successes in China, succeeded r Samuel Baker as Governor-General of the Sudan.
>
> "His genius, as well as the employment of other British Army icers, enabled him to reorganize the badly marshaled forces of e Khedive, but he gained at the same time a knowledge of the richness of the Sudan which ever afterward materially influenced England in her policy regarding that land.
>
> "In 1883, Kitchener, then only a captain attached to the Egyptian Army, began to make his influence felt through various expeditions, but meanwhile Fate had offered England another opportunity through an uprising against the pro-European Khedive Twefik, engineered by Arabi Pasha in 1882.
>
> "Murderous uprisings in Alexandria and Cairo resulted in the killing of many Europeans and England, taking as a pretext the slaying of several of her subjects, bombarded Alexandria and sent her forces against the fortified camp of Arabi. The expedition resulted in victory for Sir Garnet Wolseley. September 14 the British Army marched into Cairo, where it has remained ever since.
>
> "The influx of British interests, encouraged by these victories, extended the sphere of British activities, and these were still further amplified after the brilliant achievement of Kitchener in his campaign against the Mahdists.
>
> "Prior to the outbreak of the World War, England and France maintained a sort of joint overlordship over Egypt, but this was replaced by a protectorate by Britain in 1914, when Turkey, which had suzerainty over Egypt, made common cause with Germany against the Allies.
>
> "Through the vigorous campaign waged by the Nationalist party, and especially by Zaglul Pasha, who was twice exiled, this protectorate was afterward abandoned for a form of government which was normally dominated by Egypt, but in which England was represented in important positions in the various departments.
>
> "But tho Egypt was granted what was termed autonomy, England retained her hold on the Sudan, asserting the interests that had been acquired by her were such as to make it impossible for her to permit control to pass out of her hands.
>
> "In 1922 conferences between Lloyd George, Lord Allenby and representatives of Egypt resulted in the granting of independence and Sultan Fuad was proclaimed King. He appointed Zaglul Prime Minister.
>
> "The radicals in the Nationalist party were not satisfied with the arrangement as to the Sudan, and agitation developed which, it is charged, was responsible for the assassination of General Stack, Governor-General of the Sudan."

Russian Bolshevism was behind the assassination of the Sirdar, according to a Constantinople dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, in which we read:

> "The G. P. U., or foreign revolutionary section of the Moscow Foreign Office, under M. Menjinsky, now has more than 100 Communist agitators working under the direction of its Constantinople office in Egypt, Syria, Greece, Bulgaria and Turkish Kurdistan, and it recently intensified its campaign against British influence in Egypt.
>
> "'Egypt alone can not overthrow the British Empire, but if Egypt, India and the other Mussulman colonies revolt at the same time they can win their freedom,' is the keynote of advices sent by Moscow to Egypt a month ago."



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RUPERT BLUE

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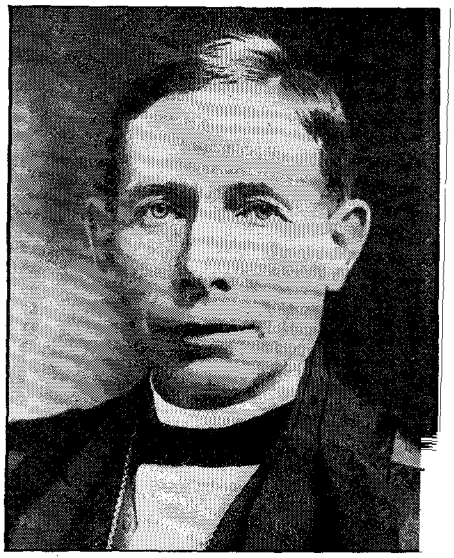
REPRESENTATIVE PORTER



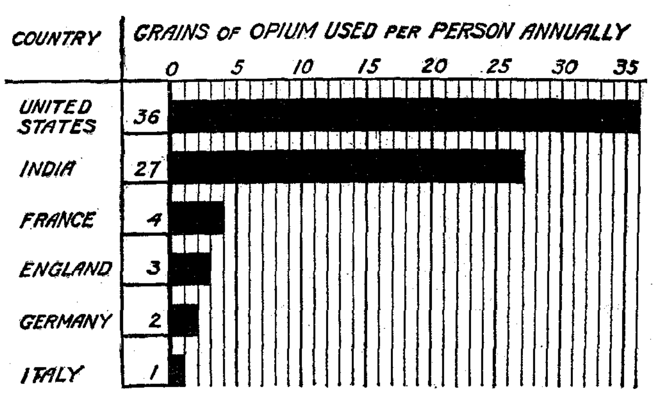
Keystone View photograph

BISHOP BRENT

Three of the American delegates to the International Opium Conference at Geneva, Switzerland—former Surgeon-General Rupert Blue, Congressman Stephen G. Porter, of Pennsylvania, and Bishop Charles H. Brent, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of Buffalo. The other two members of the delegation are Mrs. Elizabeth Washburn Wright, and Edwin L. Neville, of the State Department.

AMERICA'S PART IN THE WORLD WAR ON OPIUM

THE ONE ENCOURAGING SIGN in the two-century war on opium, observes the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times* in connection with the recent meeting of representatives of forty-five nations at Geneva, is the recognition that the narcotic drug traffic constitutes a problem worthy of the best efforts of nations to solve. The first International Opium Conference, called under the auspices of the League of Nations, broke up November 16, after bitter charges and counter-charges were exchanged by China, Japan, and Great Britain. Since the first conference did not discuss the problem of the suppression of opium smoking in the Far East (the chief object for which it was called), New York correspondents at Geneva regard it as a complete failure. The curbing of excessive opium production in China likewise was not undertaken before the virtual collapse of the meeting, which was brought about when the Japanese delegates announced that they could not sign the proposed agreement because of "discrimination against Japan" by Great Britain in connection with Japanese importation of opium. "This disagreement," believes the Mobile *Register*, "may be attributed partly to British arrogance and partly to Japanese pride."



From the New York *Times*

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF OPIUM

Be that as it may, on November 17 the second opium conference was called to order, with the one object of controlling the traffic in manufactured drugs, such as morphin, heroin, cocain, etc. At the very start, the United States delegates, headed by Representative Stephen G. Porter, of Pennsylvania, following the example set at the Washington Conference, offered a clean-cut program and a definite set of proposals in the form of a draft convention. Briefly, the United States proposed that the opium traffic be entirely wiped out within ten years, the nations producing the drug to accomplish this by reducing by 10 per cent. annually for ten years the production of raw opium, then to abolish the traffic. Said the American delegates their plan:

> "The contracting parties shall enact effective laws or regu tions for the control of the production and distribution of r opium and coca leaves so that there will be no surplus availa for purposes not strictly medical or scientific."

Canada and China immediately alined themselves with United States, but a few days later the "business committ of the conference voted to shut out consideration of seve points in the American pl The United States, points the New York *Sun*, "does want to dictate to the world this or any other matter. we know the evil effect wh the drug traffic exerts on own citizens." "There is tragic reason for the spe concern of the United State the failure of the attempt Federal regulation to supp the drug habit among people," agrees the St. Lo *Globe-Democrat*. The Uni States, we are informed by Commissioner of Correction New York City, uses m drugs per capita than any other nation. All of this is impor ostensibly for medical use; that is why the American deleg insist that the supply of opium and its derivatives be curta at its source. And fortunately, remarks the Philadelp *Inquirer*, "American history has no dark chapter on the op trade to embarrass this country's position in the disc sion." On the other hand, believes the Pittsburgh *Ga Times*, "Japan is more concerned for its right to mainta profitable traffic in opium than to outlaw an injurious pract Japanese delegates, it should be explained, indignantly de the charge of a British delegate that "Far Eastern officials" been guilty of diverting Indian opium for illegal purpose China, and in turn charged that Great Britain put profit ah of morality in its traffic in opium. Furthermore, remarks

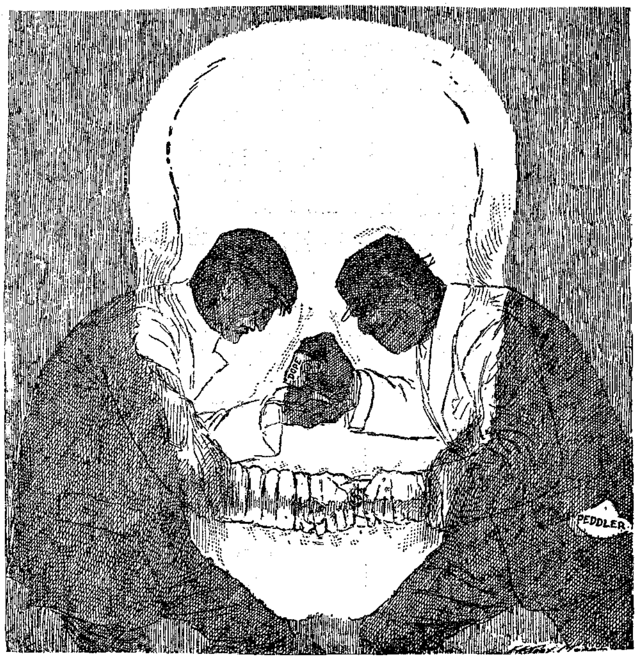
Newark *News*, "these charges and counter-charges were not entirely wrong." "With regard to opium, the record of neither Japan nor England is honorable," agrees the Rochester *Herald*. As the "swiftly spreading blight of drug addiction" is described from its beginning by the Philadelphia *North American*:

"The opium evil has been a menacing problem for two centuries. China has always been the chief sufferer; as early as 729 an imperial edict against opium-smoking was necessary; to-day, it is estimated, 60,000,000 Chinese are addicts. Great Britain's conquest of India, the main source of supply, was ollowed by rapid expansion of the traffic, and the profits were so remendous that two wars were fought to perpetuate them. n 1839 the Chinese Government, made desperate by rejection of its urgent appeals and protests against the landing of opium argoes, destroyed 20,000 chests of the drug. A British expedi-ion thereupon seized Hongkong and exacted a $21,000,000 indemnity, and dictated a treaty which compelled China to open five ports to trade, including opium. Fifteen years later similar war was fought, with similar results.

"With the deadly traffic thus forced upon her, China in 1860 decided that she might as well share in the gains of the system which was poisoning her people, and wide areas were diverted rom grain-raising to poppy culture. But twenty years ago the ffects had become so appalling that the Government undertook o eradicate the drug from Chinese life, while Great Britain was persuaded to reduce the importations from India 10 per cent. ach year for ten years. By 1917 China was free from the ative-grown drug, and imports had virtually ceased. But the raffic continued to flourish in the numerous European conessions, and unlimited smuggling operations from these areas ave nullified the heroic efforts of China to emancipate herself. Her spokesmen at Geneva declare that the enslavement of her people is due to the remorseless greed of the great Powers, especially Great Britain and Japan.

"The United States Government, alarmed by the spread of pium-using in the Philippines, took the initiative in promoting nternational efforts to bring the evil under control. In 1909 t brought about a conference at Shanghai, in which ten nations participated, and two years later there was a second gathering t The Hague, then a third, and finally, in June, 1914, all the ations of the world excepting Turkey and Serbia covenanted hat the compromise agreement signed in 1912 should become ffective at the close of that year. But the great war intervened and the project was forgotten. Revived by the League of Nations, it has been the subject of repeated conferences during the last four years, culminating in the present assemblage at Geneva.

"Japan, which tolerates no opium traffic within her own borders, is fighting to perpetuate the profitable business of her nationals in smuggling the poisons into China. Great Britain's attitude is completely explained by these facts: One-ninth of the revenues of India, one-third of the revenues of Hongkong and one-half of the revenues of the Straits Settlements are derived from opium."



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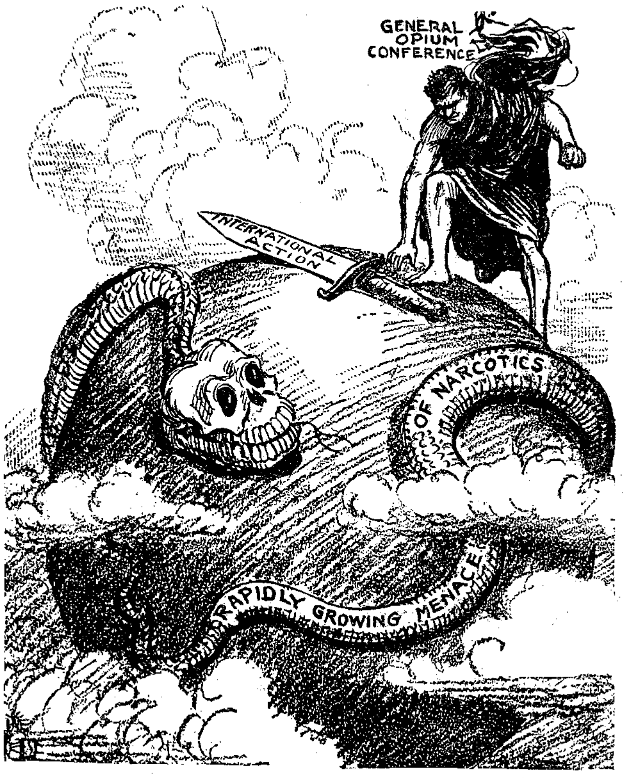
BEWARE!

—Murphy in the Washington *Herald*.



HIGH TIME TO ATTACK

—Pease in the Newark *News*.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* offers other figures:

"The medical and scientific opium requirements, according to an expert subcommittee, are 700,000 pounds. The 1922 production in the medicinal opium countries was as follows: Turkey, 650,000 pounds, or nearly enough for all legitimate needs; Persia, 450,000 pounds; Jugo-Slavia, 235,000; Greece, 50,000; Bulgaria, 22,000; and Egypt, 5,000. This totals 1,412,000—twice as much as the doctors need. In addition to this, nearly 6,500,000 pounds of opium is produced in the Far East, with no other purpose in mind than supplying drug addicts."

The United States, we are told by the Newark *News*, spends $750,000 yearly to enforce the anti-narcotic laws, "yet it can not begin to shut these drugs out." Continues *The News*:

"What is the result? Nearly one-quarter of the prisoners in the Federal prisons at Atlanta and Leavenworth are victims of the drug habit, and the percentage is probably as high in the rest of our jails. The drug habit furnishes an incentive to crime.

"Most of the heroin and cocain users are comparatively young, a proportion of them being boys and girls under twenty, the class so conspicuous in present-day crime.

"In the light of these facts, the United States is not unreasonable in insisting that the only solution of the narcotic drug problem lies in prohibiting this excessive production."

But, observes the London *Times*—there is always a "but"—

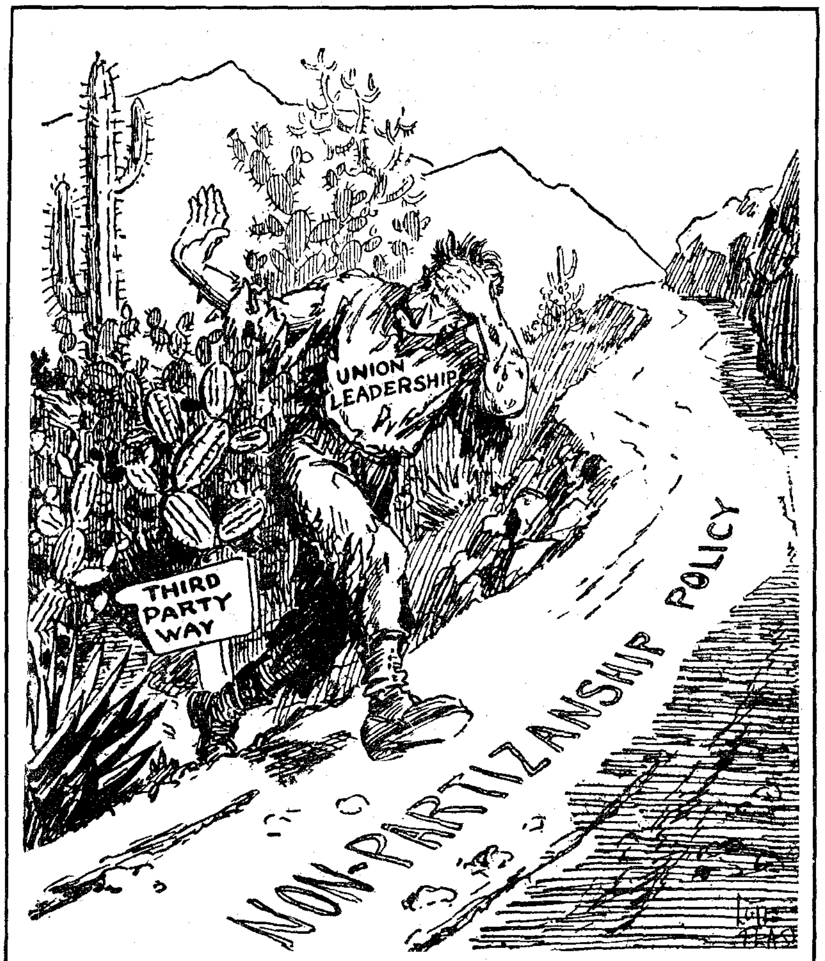
"It is an easy matter for the American Congress, far removed from those countries which derive a considerable part of their revenue from the production of opium, to pass resolutions for its suppression. But when Mr. Porter and his colleagues meet the representatives of India, China, Persia, and other producing countries, they will find that the opium habit is so deeply ingrained in millions of Orientals that it can be suppressed only by degrees, and that so long as the demand continues the interests of producing countries have at least to be considered."

A LABOR PARTY NOT WANTED BY LABOR

SAMUEL GOMPERS would "rather see the American laborer putting a dollar in the pay envelop at the end of a week, and cut an hour from his day of toil than to cast votes once in every four years." This is "Gomperism," this "concentration on material gains and distrust of idealistic philosophies for labor," says the Baltimore *Sun;* and it is only one of many dailies which find the most significant decision of the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor to be its rejection of the Labor party idea—significant as showing "a pendulum swing of sentiment from political to economic action." The El Paso convention, it will be remembered, rejected almost unanimously all suggestions that Labor become a political party or the nucleus of a coming third party. The Executive Council declared that the indorsement last summer of La Follette and Wheeler was quite consistent with the old policy of supporting friends and opposing enemies in each campaign, that those candidates and their platform were indorsed because they "more nearly represented the hopes and demands of labor" than did other candidates and platforms. "We are partizan to principle—not to a political party," declared the report, which concluded with the words: "The American labor movement, if it is to be true to its mission, to defend, advocate, promote and protect the rights, interest and welfare of America's wage-earners, must be as free from political domination now as at any time in the history of our movement." Vice-President Matthew Woll, in discussing the suggestion that there be a referendum on the question of a labor party, said: "We had a referendum in the last election, and it seems to me that American wage-earners are not prepared for and do not approve of the establishment of a separate political party." This policy does not imply, says the report, "that we shall ignore the existence or attitude of political parties," but "it does intend that labor proposes to use all parties and be used by none." Further political activity is forecast in the recommendation that all non-partizan political campaign committees be maintained permanently; that attention be given to the political organization of women; that the present cumbersome ballot be changed to facilitate independent political movements, and that labor participate more generally in primary elections.

Thus labor "withdraws from a venture that was clearly disclosed in a recent election as impracticable," remarks the Mobile *Register*. The Coolidge majority showed the labor leaders, we read in one of the press dispatches from El Paso, "that nothing immediately can be done through political action by labor, eithe direct or indirect." It seems to the Baltimore *Evening Sun* that labor has awakened to the political truth that the way t keep the politicians bidding for support is to refrain from tying up to any party. Let any group of voters "once tie themselve up for good and all to any one party, and they will get as muc consideration from the politicians of that party as the Solid Sout gets from the Democratic party, which is, of course, no considera tion at all." As this paper continues:

"In previous campaigns the Federation gave its suppor sparingly and with caution. It gave it to those candidates national and local, fro whom labor could ex pect to get support fo its own program. Ther was no label upon it Consequently, despit its relative numerica weakness, it got prett well what it wante from State and loca governments. Havin tied up with one party it will get nothing."



THAT SHORT-CUT WAS TOO THORNY

—Pease in the Newark *News*.

The truth of the matte according to *The Nort American* of Philadelphia, is that the A. F of L. indorsement o La Follette, announce by the Executive Council early in August, "i no sense reflected a general sentiment throug out that organization"

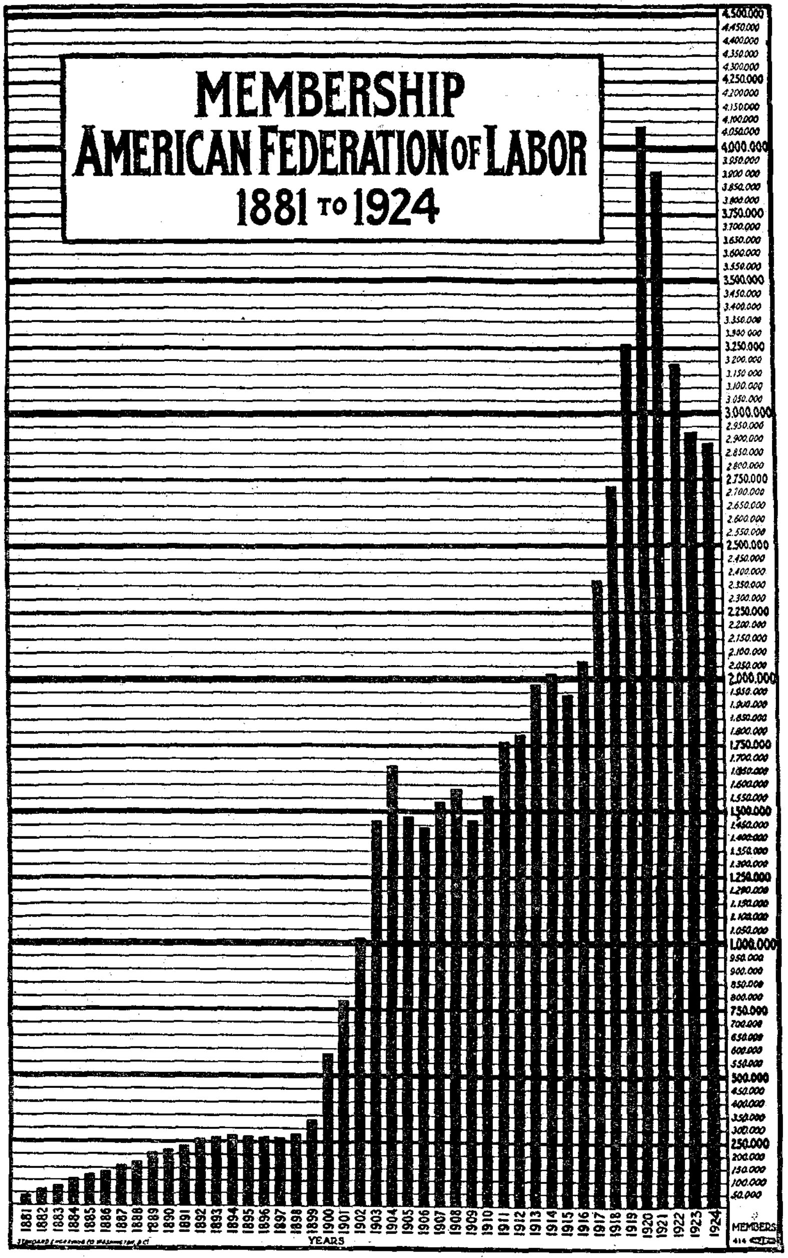
"The council itse stood six to five for i dorsement; the actio was made unanimou and a roll-call avoide in order to avert disse sion; there was no obl gation upon any affil ated body or any ind vidual member of th Federation to follow th decision. Thus impo tant labor groups an influential labor leade were found supporti the Republican an Democratic tickets. President Lewis and most of the Unit Mine Workers were for President Coolidge, while Mr. Dav had the backing of substantial groups in other industries. Se eral strong State and local organizations either failed or refus to indorse the La Follette candidacy, while others gave on languid support.

"The Gompers policy in the past was based upon the id that labor should develop its economic power rather than se to establish itself as a political power. Those who undertook overturn this policy have not visibly advanced the interests organized labor. The results, on the contrary, have great impaired the influence labor had. The leaders of the old parti now doubt that there is any such thing as a 'labor vote' in pre dential elections, and will be less receptive henceforth to lab demands."

Now that the American Federation of Labor is "proclaimi thumbs down" on a third party, "the secession of the Socialis from the La Follette party is more likely than ever," in the op ion of the New York *Times*, for "it would be ludicrous for them enter a party boycotted by labor." The attitude of the Feder tion, observe a number of dailies, will hardly encourage t formation of a permanent new party at the forthcoming January conference of La Follette groups. Of course, reflects the Baltimore *Sun*, the attitude of the railroad brotherhoods, which are outside the Federation, is somewhat peculiar:

"Railroad wages, hours and conditions of work tend increasingly to be fixt by governmental rather than economic action and the interest of railroad labor in a third party more or less centering around their program is therefore pronounced. The Federation, however, is at El Paso renewing its demand for abolition of the Railroad Labor Board and passage of the Howell-Barkley bill. In return for this, less Brotherhood emphasis on the third-party movement is perhaps expected."

Even if the railroad brotherhoods do stick, "the outlook for a new party is not promising," n the opinion of the Springfield *Republican*, which feels that "Mor-is Hillquit is probably onservative in saying hat if labor decides to ithdraw its support, he remaining elements of the recent coalition will not have sufficient trength to carry on. The new party will need olid, and not fragmen-ary, labor participation o succeed." The Jan-ary conference, pre-hets the Portland *regonian*, will be "a mall, cold, cheerless athering without Gom-pers and his cohorts." All in all, concludes the Grand Rapids *Press*, the chances are that the hird-party movement of 924 has been abortive, hat life is extinct, and hat 1928 will see no hird major candidate in the field."



FROM THE 1924 REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

The general policy of he Federation, as set orth in this convention, concludes the New York *World*, re-mains "about the same." Besides repudiating a third-party onnection, the convention took the following positions, as briefly ummed up in *The World:*

"It recommended a labor insurance company.

'It indorsed industrial democracy and urged study of the lea and cooperation with it.

'It opposed invasion of private industry by the Government.

"It urged court protection of human as well as property rights, nd suggested restriction of the veto power of the Supreme Court.

"It urged caution in the further extension of labor banks.

'It disapproved relations with Soviet Russia until the Russian eople have a Government of their own choice.

"It urged a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti, and a pardon for Thomas Mooney."

The only novel thing editors find in this list is the insurance recommendation. According to the report of the Executive Council of the Federation, insurance has so grown that it "bids fair to become the most potent and influential agency in all our affairs of to-day, and especially in the field of industrial relations, unless essential counterbalancing agencies are established to protect the rights, interest, influence and power of the wage-earners." A special committee appointed to study insurance, notes that there are a number of factors which would make it financially advantageous for the unions to handle their own insurance business. This report was indorsed by the convention and President Gompers was authorized to call a conference of Federation officials to act on the suggestion that organized labor engage in a joint insurance enterprise.

The fact that labor now owns twenty-three banks, to say nothing of coal-mines and investment houses, and "is thinking of going into the insurance business," is thus commented on by the Wichita *Eagle:*

"It is one of those signs, not always so striking as this, of the gradual fading from the picture of a most persistent and pernicious idea. For no sound reason at all, the notion has somehow hung on and on that labor and capital were two parallel lines which, no matter how far extended, would never meet. Most every one knows now that they are not parallel lines. Their interests are in reality mutual. But it has taken an awful lot of crossing over on labor's part, because capital long ago had taken the upper hand, even to begin to upset the notion that capital was capital and labor was labor and never the twain should meet."

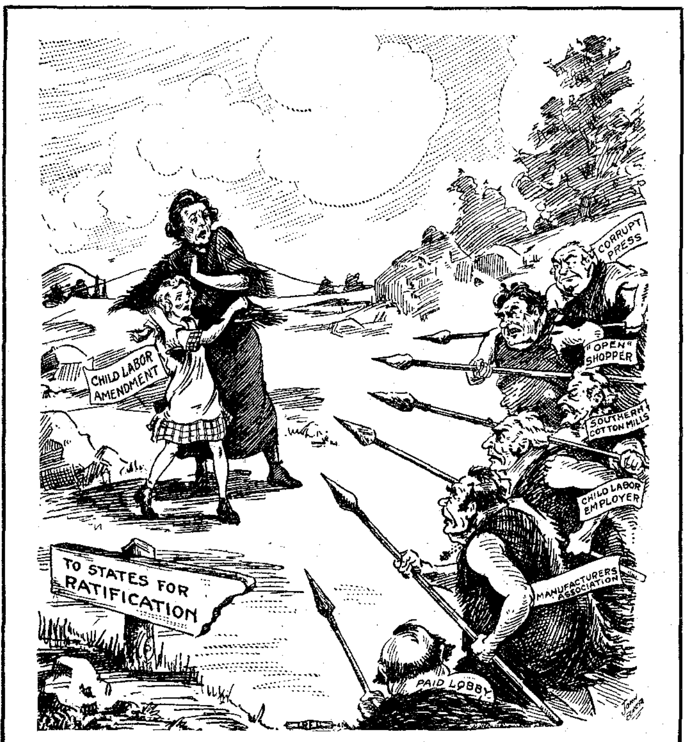
In his speech before adjournment on November 25, Samuel Gompers, for the forty-fourth time elected President of the Federation, thus threw down the gauntlet to any employers who may suggest that wage reductions are in order:

"Let it be clearly understood that, come what may, the American workers will resist any attempt to cut wages, no matter what the result will be to industry. It is better to resist and lose than not to resist at all.

"An industry that can not pay a living wage, according to our American standard of civilization, had best get out of business. If the gauntlet is thrown down, let us pick it up and fight to the bitter end until the human element in our society is recognized and is accorded that place in our life to which it is entitled."

THE BATTLE OVER THE CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT

SOMETHING LIKE A HORNET'S NEST is being stirred up throughout the country over the clause of the proposed Twentieth (Child Labor) Amendment which gives Congress the right to "limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age." Arrayed against each other in the fight for ratification of what several editors consider "the most important and far-reaching of all the amendments," are America's two most powerfully organized industrial groups—agriculture and labor. Organized labor is unitedly in favor of ratification by the States; farm organizations are opposed to such action. Social welfare groups appear to be divided on the issue, altho the majority are said to be in favor of ratification. In the opinion of Frederick William Wile, of the Washington *Star:*



THE ATTACK

—Baer in *Labor.*

"The country is on the threshold of as dramatic a crusade to write the child labor amendment into the Constitution as the United States experienced when the fight was on for ratification of the Prohibition and Woman Suffrage amendments. The organized opposition of the farming group is a far graver barrier to friends of the child labor embargo than any the supporters of Prohibition and suffrage had to overcome."

"There has been much misinformation and wilful misstatement disseminated about child labor," says the Brooklyn *Citizen.* Both sides cite enough statistics to give one a headache. One charges the other with organized attempts to minimize the alleged iniquities of child labor, while the other side charges that the advocates of ratification are magnifying conditions out of all proportion. Both use the same figures in ways that are weird and wonderful to behold.

All told, some fifty State and national organizations, including the National Association of Manufacturers and the American Farm Bureau Federation, oppose the amendment, while approximately the same number, including the League of Women Voters and the American Federation of Labor, endorse it. The question now before the legislatures of the thirty-eight States which meet next month is whether this proposed amendment shall be ratified or rejected. Ratification by thirty-six States is necessary to write the amendment into the Constitution. Rejection by thirteen State legislatures would kill it. But one State—Arkansas—is lined up in its favor; Georgia and North Carolina have voted against it; Louisiana has postponed action indefinitely, and the overwhelmingly adverse referendum of Massachusetts points the way to the legislature of that State. The proposed Twentieth Amendment, therefore apparently has a rocky road before it. According to the New York *Times:*

"The thirty-eight legislatures that will meet in January and thus will consider ratification of the amendment are those o Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming."

Ratification of the Child Labor amendment by the requisite number of States, notes the Boston *Herald,* will not directly affect any national child labor legislation. It simply enables Congress to pass such a law as its members may see fit to enact. But, observes the Washington *Daily News:*

"To understand the issue before the several States, the following history is essential:

"Sept. 1, 1916, Congress passed a child labor law. It was intended to prevent transportation in interstate commerce of the products of children's toil. The Supreme Court, June 3, 1918 held the law unconstitutional on the ground that the power o Congress to regulate interstate commerce couldn't be used tha way. Five of the justices so held; four dissented.

"February 24, 1919, Congress passed another child labor law This time Congress attempted to put a special tax on those mills mines and quarries that employed children. The Suprem Court, May 15, 1922, held that this was an improper use b Congress of the taxing power.

"It having become obvious that if Congress hoped to protec children, the Constitution must be amended, an amendment wa submitted and passed through Congress June 2 of this year. Th amendment reads:

> "Section 1. The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen year of age.
>
> "Section 2. The power of the several States is unimpaire by this article except that the operation of State laws sha be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress."

With this information before us, let us first see what the opponents of the proposed amendment have to say. The vita issue, as seen by the Providence *Journal,* published in a manufacturing center, is this: "Shall we go further than we alread have gone in stripping the States of authority, and correspondingly expand a Federal bureaucracy?" In this paper's opinion

"The argument for such an extension of Federal power might be stronger if it could be shown that the States have neglected to regulate child labor. But to-day every State regulates the labor of its children. The laws are not uniform, to be sure, bein adapted to differing industrial conditions in different localities None, perhaps, is an ideal law. But they all have the same benevolent and wise purpose, which is to safeguard the growin child for its own sake and for the general welfare."

As the Helena *Independent* points out:

"In a few of the States the restrictions apply up to 15 year and in two States they apply up to 16 years. Montana is on of the States referred to; Ohio the other.

"Employment of children under 14 years of age in gainful occupations is entirely prohibited in thirty-six States. In th list there are no exceptions of any kind and even the employment of children in vacation periods is illegal.

"California, Michigan, South Dakota, Rhode Island, Texa and Utah have child labor restrictions applying to children u to 15 years of age. In California a child above 12 years may b employed during school vacation. This is the only State spec fying an exception in that list.

Drury College Library
Springfield, Missouri

"As stated, in Montana and Ohio the restrictions apply up to 16 years of age. Ohio makes an exception as to children above 14 employed outside of the school term. Montana has no such exception.

"There are a few exceptions specified in the States which restrict under 14 years of age and all of these are outlined as follows:

"In Arizona a boy over 10 years of age may, upon special license, outside school hours, work at labor not harmful. In Colorado children above 12 years of age may work, outside of school term, on special permit. In Georgia a child over 12 years of age may work under a special permit if an orphan or if there is a dependent mother. In Washington a child over 12 years of age may work, in case of poverty, under permit from a Superior Court judge. In Wisconsin a child over 12 years of age may work during the school vacation.

"There is no State in the Union in which a majority of the people are unconcerned about child welfare."

Moreover, the opponents of the amendment maintain, regulation of matters affecting the home and the family should be left to the States. "Nobody," remarks the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "knows what Congress will do on any given subject. There is in all the States no legislature more undependable, more given to foolish and pernicious actions than is Congress." As a Vermont paper, the Rutland *Herald*, declares, "if Congress runs true to form, it will be dominated by the noisiest and best organized minority." But, thinks the Newark *News:*

> "The chief criticism of the amendment is not its interference with the police power of the States, but that it goes too far, is too drastic, clothes Congress with a control of the activities of those under the age of eighteen that could cripple the economic independence of self-respecting families."

"The evils of child labor must be cured," avers the Chicago *Daily News*, "but the way to cure the evil is not to open wide the gate to evils of other descriptions." One of these, believes a etired minister of Baltimore, writing in the New York *Times*, s idleness. "More children are ruined by idleness than by abor," he declares. A Denver paper, the *Rocky Mountain News*, objects to the proposed amendment because it is "bureaucratic." "It would be but another step in the direction of extreme centralization of authority and power at Washington," explains he Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, and the Chicago *Daily News*, n another editorial, fears that the Government "may go on encroaching upon the authority of the States until they will have little authority left, and local self-government will be a hing of the past." "Already," points out the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, "the concentration of power at Washington is apping the strength of the Government in all of its main and ubdivisions."

An argument of the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* is that the passage of a law prohibiting the labor of a boy under 18 on a arm could not be enforced, and this "would increase the present disrespect for the Constitution and for our entire body of laws." And an objection of S. R. Child, a former member of the Minnesota legislature, as quoted in the Duluth *News-Tribune*, is hat—

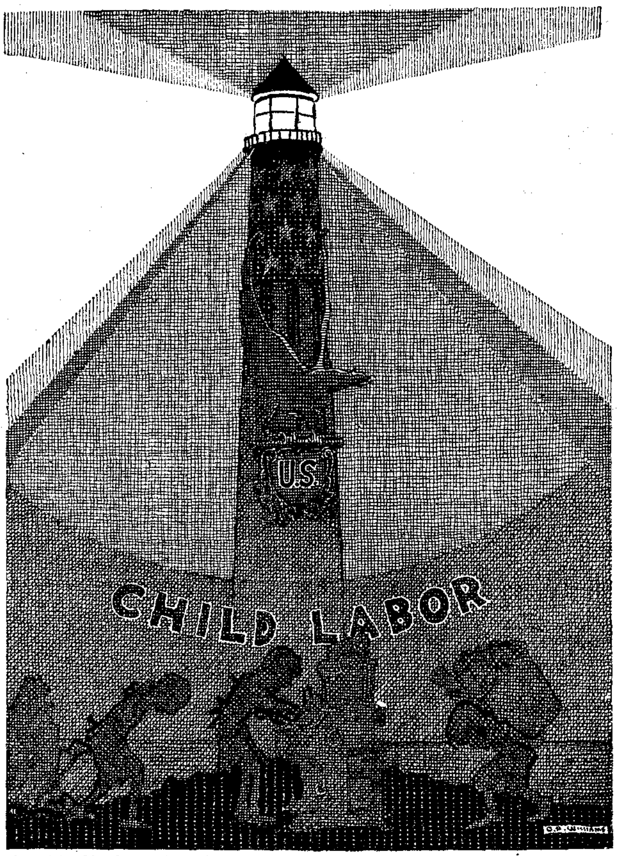
> "No such power has ever before been given to Congress. Our fathers won by the Revolution absolute and complete self-government for the people within the respective States. They gave p to the Federal Government, in the Constitution, only such powers as were necessary to establish and maintain the Federal Government. But no powers were given to Congress to interfere with home rule, self-government, or the civil rights of citizens in he respective States."

In the opinion of eminent constitutional lawyers, says the Topeka *State Journal*, the amendment "would make it impossible for boys and girls under 18 to work their way through college." Or, as the Troy *Times* puts it:

> "The amendment would make idlers of boys and girls under 8 years of age, and take from the States the authority to regulate this problem, and from the parents the power to say whether or not their children can follow some useful, healthful and gainful occupation. Under the blanket authority which this proposed amendment would give to Congress, it would even have the right to interfere in the plans of educating the youth."

According to the general counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers, "the amendment would confer power to an extent not now possest by any State of the Union," and the Springfield *Union*, in a series of editorials, makes these points against "this falsely named 'child labor' amendment":

> "Young men and young women of eighteen are not children. At that age Uncle Sam can draft these young men to fight the nation's battles. At that age these young women may legally marry. Yet they must not at any time prior to eighteen be permitted to work, either to support themselves or to help support a widowed mother!
>
> "This proposed amendment means more than an expansion of existing bureaucracy. When Congress undertakes to 'limit, regulate and prohibit' the labor of all persons under 18, something will have to be done with these persons. A system of federalized education will be the next step. Bills looking to this are already pending in Congress. Some of them carry an initial appropriation of $100,000,000. The forces supporting these bills are eager to have this falsely named 'child labor' amendment ratified. If there is any one institution that should be kept under local scrutiny and control it is the public school. We want no nationalization of our children at the hands of a Washington bureaucracy. . . ."



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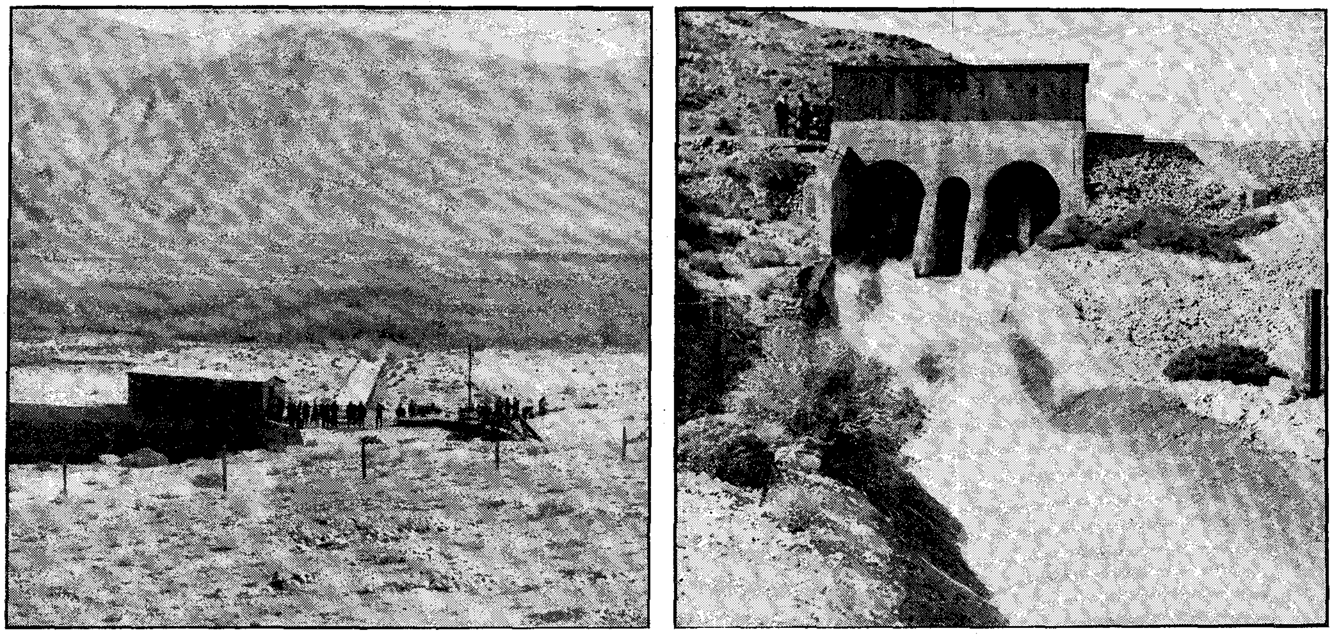
"THERE IS DARKNESS AT THE FOOT OF THE LIGHTHOUSE"—(*Old Japanese Proverb*)

—Williams in the New York *American*.

On the contrary, notes the Minneapolis *Star*, "if the child labor amendment were ratified to-morrow, it would make absolutely no difference in the child labor situation except to enable Congress to enact laws that will protect the nation from the greed and avarice of certain short-sighted industrialists in certain States." "The pretense that under this amendment a farmer will not be permitted to use his children on his farm" is looked upon by the Milwaukee *Journal* as "a smoke



Pacific & Atlantic photographs, Los Angeles

WHERE THE EMBATTLED FARMERS OF OWENS VALLEY DEFIED LOS ANGELES

A general view of the aqueduct at the point where the Owens Valley raiders seized it is shown at the left. At the right is the Los Angeles water supply pouring out of the opened waste gates at a cost of $15,000 a day.

screen set up by the propagandists to cover their real objective—cheap labor." And the Chicago *Evening Post* agrees that—

"The waving of the agricultural labor restriction scarecrow, and indeed most of the arguments of the opposition seem to overlook one fact. Congress is empowered, not compelled, to make certain restrictions on the employment of children in industry and no elective Congress is ever going to extremes in opposing the wishes or disregarding the welfare of its citizens in all sections of the country."

"The proposed amendment does not give Congress any power that every State does not now possess," affirms the National Child Labor Committee. "What it seeks to do," we are told, "is to bar from work children under 14, those under 16 from more than eight hours labor, and those under 18 from dangerous employment." "It is a poor land and a poor civilization that must be sustained by the labor of the million little children between the ages of 10 and 15 who work in the mines, mills, and fields," asserts the Baltimore *American*. "Approving the amendment is improving the physical standard of future generations of American citizens," asserts the St. Louis *Star*. "Opposition to the amendment is opposition to every child's right to an education and good health, so far as it can be given him by law." As James H. Barry reminds us in the Sacramento *Bee:*

"Unlike black slavery, child slavery has never been confined to any section of the country. It knows neither North nor South, East nor West, for the exploiters of the lives of little children are to be found in almost every section, or in every State which thus far has taken no action to prevent such exploitation. But, remember, a nation that was rent in twain for years by a bitter and bloody war over black slavery will never be at peace with itself until child slavery has been abolished."

The charge that the proposed amendment, if ratified, would invade the powers of the States is characterized by several editors as a "straw man," set up only to be knocked down. "When it was an issue involving Prohibition, State's rights could be thrown to the winds," recalls the Providence *News*, "but in the case of a great humanitarian measure, a mighty wail of protest is lifted to the heavens." Yet, says the Springfield *Republican:*

"If Congress can be trusted with power to legislate for youths between 14 and 16, it is absurd to suppose it can not be trusted to legislate for youths between 16 and 18. The amendment confers on Congress power which Congress and the Executive believed that Congress already possest when the Federal Child Labor Acts of 1916 and 1919 were passed. The second amendment was for a time actually in effect as a Federal statute without causing the least excitement among champions of the Constitution. The first of the Federal Child Labor acts seemed so far consistent with the Constitution that four United States Supreme Court Justices out of nine voted to sustain it.

"We have old constitutional precedents for sweeping grants of power to Congress. The power to tax is an enormous power; it can be used up to a point just short of confiscation of property. Yet the right to private property has not been lost in this country because Congress has the power to tax. The unlimited power to borrow money is a very great power, but the United States has not gone bankrupt because of its debts."

On the opposite side of the continent we find the Portland *Oregonian* saying:

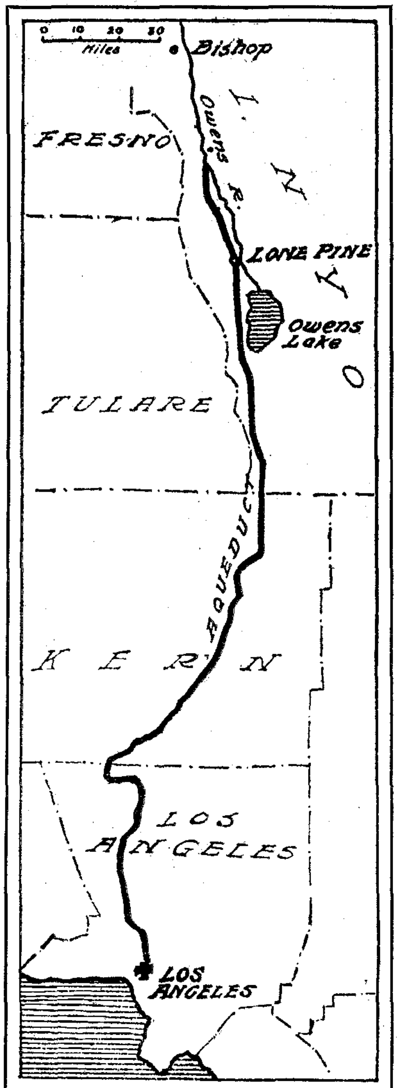
"The assumption that Congress would exercise its powers unwisely is absolutely unwarranted, and betrays distrust in representative government that, much as we criticize Congress, is not justified. To say that Congress would impose 'idleness by law'; that it would forbid boys to sell newspapers morning and evening, before and after school hours, or that it would forbid a farmer's boys and girls to help father and mother about the house, in the field, or in the barn, is to indict Congress for confirmed stupidity and for indifference to the interests of great industries which have defenders in the capital.

"Everybody who looks at the subject of child labor with due regard for the welfare of the nation, of which the people are the most precious resource, knows that continuous, monotonous work in a factory is destructive of childhood, physically and mentally, and produces an ignorant, physically degenerated population. Children need education in order that the United States may have an intelligent population, fit to carry on representative government."

Back again in Massachusetts, we are reassured by the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, which says: "The greatest encouragement which can be derived from the situation is the historic fact that no great moral issue has ever yet been submitted to the people of the United States in the form of a proposed constitutional amendment without receiving their ultimate approval and without being finally enacted into law."

CALIFORNIA'S LITTLE CIVIL WAR

"WHEN IT COMES TO SLAUGHTER," philosophized Kipling, "you will do your work on water, and you'll lick the bloomin' boots of 'im that's got it." But the people of Owens Valley, in Southern California, have just shown the city authorities of Los Angeles that the last half of the poet's assertion is not always true. Every newspaper reader now knows that when Los Angeles built its 250-mile aqueduct to bring water from the slopes of the Sierras it did not make arrangements satisfactory to all the people who live in the territory drained. These embattled farmers who seized the aqueduct and turned the full stream of the Los Angeles water supply into the Owens River fired no shots, but they were heard, if not 'round the world, at least 'round the country. Newspapers in the East which had been thinking of the drink problem as entirely a matter of percentages in the Volstead Law are now pointing out that the need for water is basic and primitive, that many a Western rancher has died fighting for a water-hole, that the history of the settlement of our West is largely a history of fights for the control of water.



From *The Christian Science Monitor* (Boston)

SCENE OF THE WAR

The Owens Valley raiders seized the Los Angeles Aqueduct and diverted the water supply near Lone Pine.

This latest fight began twenty years ago when Los Angeles started to build the longest aqueduct in the world, costing $25,000,000, beginning up in the Sierra Nevadas 3,817 feet above sea-level and running 250 miles down to the suburbs of Los Angeles near the sea. In some places, as one editorial reminds us, this great aqueduct, with a capacity of 259,000,000 gallons a day, is an open, unlined canal; in other places it is a covered concrete conduit; and elsewhere a steel pipe. The water is driven through tunnels in some mountains, and is siphoned over others. From the very beginning of the aqueduct's history, we read in the news columns of the Los Angeles *Times*, the controversy has been going on. "To the valley residents, the aqueduct reached a long arm from Los Angeles and took from them the farmer's life blood, without which their prosperity will be seriously set back, to the Los Angeles representatives the building of the aqueduct was a necessity, and an engineering feat to make possible the future growth of Los Angeles." Litigation developed over compensation for land and water rights, and settlement proposals offered by the city authorities were rejected by certain Owens Valley organizations. The situation was still in this unsettled state last May when a section of the aqueduct was damaged with dynamite and a little later a Los Angeles attorney was kidnaped and ordered to leave the valley. Then, on November 16, a raiding party of Owens Valley ranchmen seized the aqueduct at a point a few miles north of Owens Lake, opened the waste gates and turned the water into the Owens River at an estimated loss of $15,000 a day. A Baptist minister took his turn guarding for twenty-four hours; "most of my congregation is here," he said. City, county and State authorities were defied. Finally, on the twentieth, the raiders went home after Los Angeles bankers had agreed to use their best efforts to bring about a fair settlement.

In the valley *The Owens Valley Herald*, of Bishop, declares that the action taken "was the only weapon a weak community had against a strong municipality to bring their wrongs to the attention of the outside world." It wires us this comment:

> "If the people of Los Angeles as a whole knew the unfair methods that their political agents have used in their dealings with the people of Owens Valley, there would be an uprising there that would retire these unworthy men to private life and save the name of that city instead of holding it up to the world as a black spot, devoid of any of the finer feelings. The reputation of Los Angeles for decent dealing throughout the entire country now hangs in the balance, and on the decision that is made there will depend whether the name of that city in the future will stand for justice or unfairness."

In seizing the aqueduct, says the editor of *The Inyo Register* (Bishop), the citizens of the valley only invoked the law of self-defense. The city of Los Angeles, it asserts, "has temporized for years, making promises only to gain time for further undermining communities and making good boasts of securing property at half price." The people of the valley, we are told, are being "financially crippled by the ruthless and unscrupulous machinations of Los Angeles." The seizure of the aqueduct is said to be merely a "warning that officials who have misruled the Los Angeles Water Department should heed." The city's tactics, telegraphs this paper, "have destroyed the business and wrecked the prosperity of formerly growing communities."

In Los Angeles, under the headline, "Aqueduct Outlaws Should Be Legally Punished," *The Examiner* hints that this seizure and waste of water may be only the "big card" in a "gigantic hold-up scheme." Similarly, *The Express* declares that those guilty of "pure vandalism" in wasting the water owned by the people of Los Angeles should be brought to trial and punished. But *The Times* feels that something may be said on both sides. It remarks:

> "For the city to use its immense power to gain an unfair advantage over the settlers in the Owens River Valley is as intolerable as for the settlers to resort to violence. These farmers are not anarchists nor bomb-throwers, but in the main honest, hardworking American citizens. They have put themselves hopelessly in the wrong by taking the law into their own hands, but that is not saying that there has not been a measure of justice on their side of the argument.
>
> "*The Times* counsels moderation on both sides—a spirit of restraint on the part of the ranchers and one of generosity on that of the city. There must be no civil war in Southern California."

In the East, the New York *World* is mindful of the fact that "every growing city encounters these difficulties":

> "Brooklyn before consolidation was prevented from extending its mains by an alliance of Suffolk County and up-State legislators and had to deal with long lawsuits over ground-stored water claims. New York later had to cross the Hudson and go to great expense in the Ashokan undertaking because of hostility north of Croton Lake. Boston succeeded in solving the problem by joining near-by towns in a Metropolitan Water District for joint supply.
>
> "But these troubles may help to show why water engineers look fifty years ahead. And as great populations increase, so will their difficulties. City people may yet be moving back to the waterways—to power and potable supply at the source."

SAVING UNCLE SAM'S WOOD-LOT

EVERY TREE IS A PRECIOUS POSSESSION in old Vermont where Calvin Coolidge was brought up. This, at any rate, is the Brooklyn *Citizen's* explanation of the President's most recent and thoroughly characteristic move for more rigid national economy. This took the form of a widely discust address before the National Conference on Utilization of Forest Products, which held a conference in Washington on November 19 and 20, under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, to consider how to avert a timber famine.

"A program of specific action for timber-saving rather than a mere expression of ideas," is what President Coolidge demanded of 350 lumbermen, manufacturers, distributors and consumers of wood products, and architects and engineers there assembled. A solemn warning that the nation faces a timber famine was contained in his address, and a recommendation that timber be recognized as one of the "nation's most important crops." This "program of specific action," then, is to concern itself with conserving the existing supply of timber and reforesting the waste areas, a government system which now calls for the close cooperation of States, corporations and individuals.

Then the President got down to cases. This country has in all, said he, 745 billion cubic feet of timber standing. We are growing only 6 billion feet a year, and we are consuming 25 billion feet a year. Here is a simple problem in the sort of 'rithmetic with which the President has a way of soaking us between the eyes. Six from twenty-five leaves nineteen. We are depleting our stock of timber by 19 billion cubic feet a year. And nineteen goes into 745 a fraction less than forty times. At the rate of consumption given by the President, our entire stock of timber will be exhausted in less than forty years, and we shall be, as the Washington *Post* comments, "a treeless, desert country."

Such figures and such warnings have been dinned into the country's ears ever since the time of Roosevelt and his Forester Pinchot, comments one editor. But never certainly have they been more widely circulated. From one end of the country to the other editors have had something to say about this speech, and have almost without exception quoted the figures above. The homely picture of "Cal" guarding Uncle Sam's wood-lot seems to have presented the old appeal of conservation in a more dramatic guise.

Certain phrases in the speech fasten themselves on people's memories. "We have cut most of our timber," said the President, "not in the last 300, but in the last seventy-five years, and there is no reason to expect a decline in the rate." "We are not far from timber exhaustion." "To bridge this fatal gap between cut and growth we have never taken sufficient action." "The end of free timber is in sight." "We must grow our wood from the soil like any other crop." "Immense stretches of cut-over land, mostly too rough or too sterile for tilling, have vast potential worth as growers of wood." To quote more fully:

> "Fully one-fourth of our land area ought to be kept in forest—not poor, dwindling thickets of scrub, but forests of trees fit for bridges and houses and ships. Handled by the best timber-cropping methods, our present forest lands could be made to grow even more timber each year than we now use.
>
> "But much of our cut-over land is now an immeasurable loss. Idle forest land has scrapped schools, factories, railroads and towns; it has dotted the land with abandoned farms: it has created a migratory population. Our forest problem is a land problem of the first magnitude."

It is, likewise, says he, the industrial problem of maintaining industries that depend on the forest for raw material, and that rank third in output value among our industries.

Already, it seems, "of our total forest area of 470,000,000 acres about one-fifth is in public ownership," and "most of these public forests are safeguarded from fire and dedicated to timber-growing." Private agencies, too, said he, are showing promising activity. There are many hopeful signs. Yet:

> "Between cutting the timber in the woods and finally putting the product to use nearly two-thirds of the total volume is lost. A third of this loss, it is estimated, can, under present economic conditions and with tested methods, be saved—a yearly saving nearly as great as all the timber our forests grow each year."

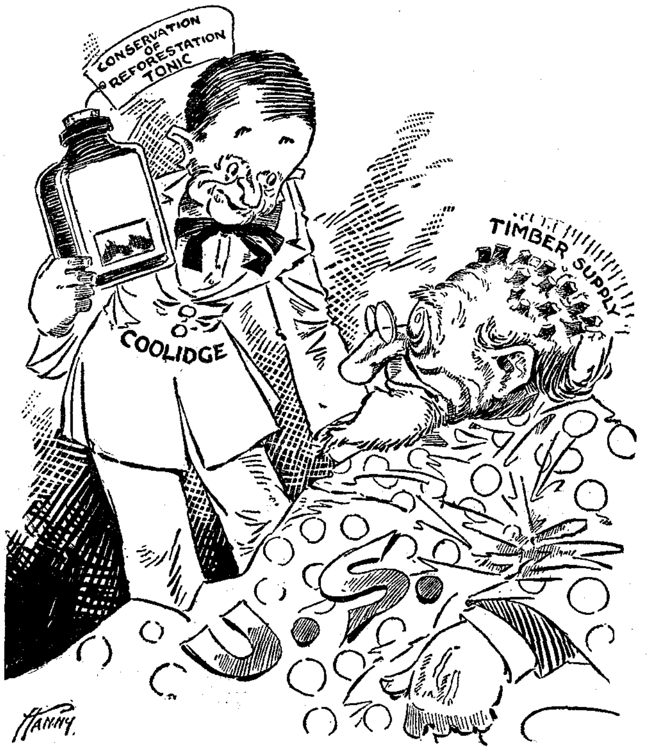
So far as the lumber industry's leaders are concerned, this speech appears to have been followed by immediate action. The very next day, points out the Washington *Star:*

> "The central committee on lumber standards placed before the conference a program providing for general application of waste-prevention measures all the way down the line from the time the tree is cut in the woods to the final manufacturing process as an earnest of their intention to cooperate with the wish of the Government, exprest by President Coolidge.
>
> "The committee recommended enlargement of its membership to include every agency having to do with production, manufacture and sale of timber and timber products; strict application of conservation methods now known and joint cooperation of Government and industry in a program to save more than 6 billion feet of lumber annually."

The most interesting feature of the editorial comment is the way in which some twenty representative papers, from the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* to the Spokane *Spokesman-Review* and including the Baltimore *American*, The Little Rock *Arkansas Gazette*, and the Minneapolis *Journal*, at once begin applying these recommendations to their own States.

"But our Christmas-trees?" ask several editors. "Does Mr. Coolidge advocate their abandonment?" Press versions of his speech make no mention of Christmas-trees. Says the New York *Telegram and Evening Mail:*

> "The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association found that some 10,000,000 Christmas-trees are used every year, but that the economic waste is small. They come mainly from necessary thinning out of forests, from special plantings and from pastures and cut-over lands outside of reforestation zones, where they would be likely to succumb to brush fires in any event. It was estimated that farmers earn about $2,500,000 a year from this source, and as much more accrues to other handlers of the output."



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IF HE COULD ONLY GET HIM TO USE IT REGULARLY
—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

Women governors aren't rare; every man has one.—*Columbia Record.*

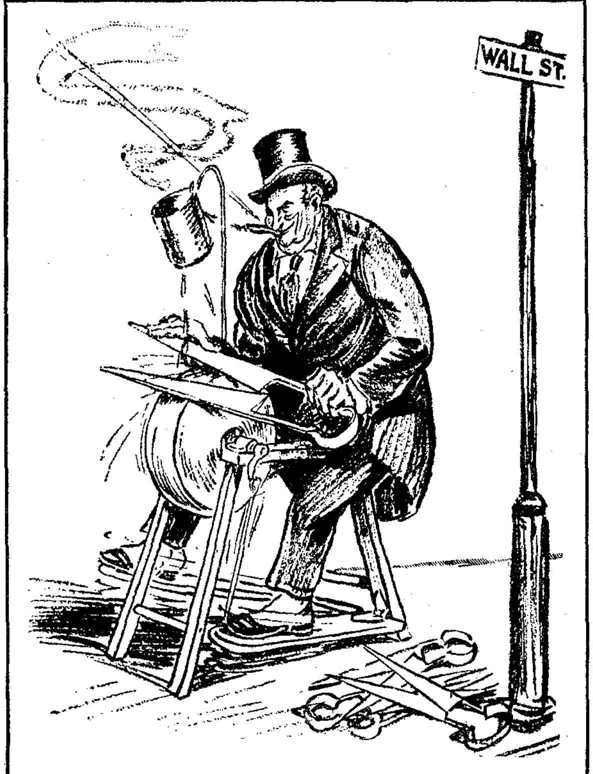
A luxury is something the neighbors have that we can't afford.—*Toledo Blade.*

Frequent changes in Moscow make it difficult to tell vich vitch is vich.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Another good intelligence test is a stock that promises dividends of 20 per cent.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

The man of few words can loom up strong everywhere but in a cross-word-puzzle contest.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

The film child's gravest problem as he grows older is how to keep his parents in the style to which he has accustomed them.—*Detroit News.*



ACTIVITIES OF THE STREET

—Gage in the Louisville *Courier-Journal.*

The lamb that goes too often to Wall Street eventually becomes a goat.—*Columbia Record.*

Wall Street is celebrating, but Main Street, as usual, will pay the bill.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Australia fines non-voters $10. If we did it, we could soon pay off the national debt. — *Milwaukee Journal.*

Lick Springs sounds like a proper place to hold an autopsy over the Democratic party.—*Columbia Record.*

Out where they think a State like Rhode Island would make a nice little golf course—that's where the West begins.—*Detroit News.*

A lot of people will be unhappy in heaven when they find out they can't institute any reforms or pass any laws.—*Columbia Record.*

"Do plants suffer?" queries The Literary Digest. Sometimes, when business is light and insurance heavy.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

The election resulted in so few Republican lame ducks that we hardly know how the appointive offices of great trust and responsibility are going to be filled.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

"Folks," prophesied Battle Bob, "are likely to be surprized when returns come in," and of course Bob is folks just like the rest of us.—*Detroit News.*

What probably makes the road to heaven more unpopular is that there is too strong a tendency on the part of the parsons to make it a toll-road.—*Columbia Record.*

It is said that the past summer was remarkably free from snakes. Doubtless many of 'em were killed off by biting the moonshine drinkers.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

It's a wonderful commentary on something or other that a Congressman has to go to court to find out what Congressmen meant when they drew a dry law.—*Detroit News.*

It is reported that Col. E. M. House will take up newspaper work. Our idea of verbal economy would be Colonel House interviewing President Coolidge.—*Southern Lumberman.*

Lecturer says, "Each of us should heed the handwriting on the wall." Sure we should. It may supply the very word needed to fill out the cross-word puzzle.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

The Senate, it is said, will not hear from Senator Butler as often as it heard from Senator Lodge. That fits in with the prediction that he is to be Coolidge's mouthpiece.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

God made the country, but man put a mortgage on it.—*Buffalo News.*

They call 'em "bumper crops" when their price bumps the farmer.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

Explorer says that Eskimos rarely weep. Still, they do have their daily blubber.—*New York American.*

The dictionary industry isn't the only beneficiary of the cross-word craze. There is the eraser maker.—*Detroit News.*

Since there are a few weeks not yet taken, what's the matter with having a Give-us-a-rest-week?—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

Cattle owners have one advantage over automobile owners: Fords can not become Rolls-Royces when hit by a train.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

The cross-word puzzle in most families is, who started it?—*Philadelphia North American.*

England's unemployed get government aid; most of ours are on private pay-rolls.—*Pittsburgh Sun.*

Perhaps there is a business revival, tho the only evidence of it that reaches us is the shouting.—*Columbia Record.*

The gorilla sticks to one wife throughout his life, which seems strong disproof of the evolutionary theory.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

Scientists have established that the greatest depth of the ocean is six miles. The first hundred feet are the hardest.—*Detroit News.*

Bird migration to the South is about over. The next great southward movement of wild life will be the golf bugs.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Mr. McAdoo says he prefers living in California to the White House, which reminds us that the grapes are hardly fit to eat this season.—*Macon Telegraph.*

Well, we seem to have got through the business safely without having to build any new prisons to house the gentlemen who were to be tried and convicted of graft.—*Columbia Record.*

Among the minor needs of this great nation of ours is some reliable method of retiring Retired Rear-Admirals.—*Detroit News.*

Graduation exercises at the Electoral College will consist of making Cal Coolidge doctor of laws for the United States.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

Many a candidate who made the race this fall because he heard "a call of the people" is now under suspicion of having been a ventriloquist.—*Detroit News.*

Bernard Shaw said that there would be terrible consequences if the Tories won the election, and now that the Tories have won, he is writing a new play.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

The statistics, as published by the Anti-Saloon League, of what Prohibition has achieved, are great, but the statistics of what it hasn't achieved are staggering.—*Columbia Record.*

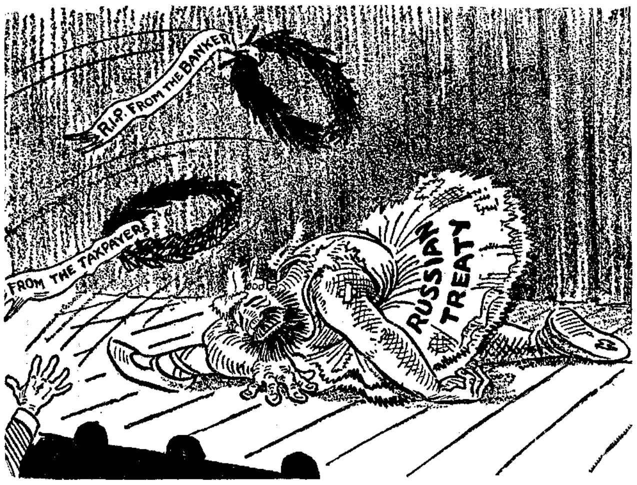
A country girl is accused of participating in four hold-ups. This may be the result of being brought up with one of those roadside vegetable stands on the premises.—*Detroit News.*

The fauna of Panama includes the fringe-lipped vampire, the grison, tayra, kinkajou, bassaricyon, coati, manigard, agouti, paca and yagouaroundi. What a treasure trove for the cross-word puzzle-maker!—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

SOVIET RUSSIA'S SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY

BRITAIN'S SUMMARY CANCELLATION of the treaties with Soviet Russia which had been concluded by the late British Labor Government is noted as occurring not very long after the Soviet Republic began the eighth year of its existence on November 7. In the same month, it is also generally noted, France accorded long deferred recognition to the Soviet Government, which makes the Communist element in the French Republic especially happy. In looking back over the past fiscal year, that is, from October 1, 1923, to October 1, 1924, the outstanding fact is said to be the improvement of Russia's financial situation. This is the claim of *The Russian Review* (Washington, D. C.), which is the organ of the Russian Information Bureau in the United States, and advises us further that:



"THE DYING SWANSKI"

—*The Daily Express* (London).

"The stability of the ruble has been successfully achieved; the country's monetary system has been placed on a gold basis and metal coins are again in circulation as before the war. A close approach has been made to a deficitless State budget and the issuance of paper money to meet the needs of the State Treasury has been discontinued. The revision of the single agricultural tax has made it more beneficial to the peasants.

"The volume of the Soviet Union's foreign trade has increased considerably. From a total turnover of 325 million gold rubles in the preceding fiscal year (1922–23) with a favorable trade balance of barely 31 million gold rubles, the trade figures advanced in 1923–24 to a total turnover of about 780 million gold rubles with a favorable trade balance of about 130 million gold rubles.

"Simultaneously with the increase of the foreign-trade turnover the output of the industries of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics likewise shows remarkable progress—about 30 per cent. above the volume of the previous year."

The general progress of the country is best revealed in the fact that the purchasing capacity of the population has been considerably increased, according to this semimonthly, which tells us that while in the preceding fiscal year (1922–1923) the discrepancy between the low grain prices and the high prices on manufactured articles made it difficult for the farmers to buy the products of industry, the fiscal year just elapsed was marked in some degree by an adjustment of the market prices of agricultural and industrial products with the result that the industries were unable to satisfy the increased demand for manufactured products. We read then:

"Needless to say, this situation will greatly stimulate the further development of the country's industrial life. Altho the partial crop failure which visited some regions may tell to a certain extent on the country's economic progress, the great advance made during the last two years has strengthened the economic situation of the Soviet Union to such an extent that the effects will be overcome without difficulty.

"The problem of nationalities, which is a source of perpetual friction in a number of Central and Eastern European countries, has become a source of strength for the Soviet Union, and this year has seen further progress in this respect. The principle of national autonomy which is the basis of the Soviet Union's national policy has been further applied to embrace most of the nationalities and races populating its vast territories. It goes without saying that this policy has secured and intensified for the Soviet Government the sympathies of the populations formerly opprest by the old régime."

We are next reminded that the international position of the Soviet Union has been greatly strengthened during the past year and diplomatic relations have been resumed with a number of countries, such as Great Britain, Italy, Norway, Austria, Greece, Sweden, China, Denmark, Mexico, Hungary and France. It is declared also that:

"The Soviet Government is stressing its policy of disarmament and international peace even more than in the preceding years. It is to be hoped that this eighth year of the Soviet Republic will see a complete resumption of normal relations between the Soviet Union and the rest of the countries of the world, so that this may in turn lead to the strengthening of universal peace and the facilitation of the world's economic reconstruction."

The Paris *Humanité*, the chief organ of the Communist party in France, quotes from an article published by Zinovieff on the anniversary of the October revolution in which he says, in part:

"The working classes of imperialistic States constitute a force that imperialism can never destroy. Premier Baldwin and Curzon may try in vain to fight against Russia. The antagonism between France and England has become more pronounced. The era of democratic pacificism is ended.

"On the Western front the positions of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are improved. On the Eastern front living bonds have been formed with the Oriental peoples. The events in China have an importance that we have, until now, underestimated.

"As far as the Communist International is concerned we are in a period of transition. Class antagonisms are increasing. The English working classes are becoming more revolutionary, slowly but continuously, and matters are shaping themselves so that a strong Communist party may be organized."

This pronunciamento assures the workers of all countries that the best way to combat capitalist aggression against Soviet Russia is by properly organizing revolutionary action "in intimate union with the masses that must be led to victory." We read further:

"The present object of the capitalistic offensive is the German proletariat. The Dawes plan, which is the work of American bankers, will rivet the heaviest kind of chains on this proletariat. Stand by the German workers in their difficult resistance against the united forces of international finance.

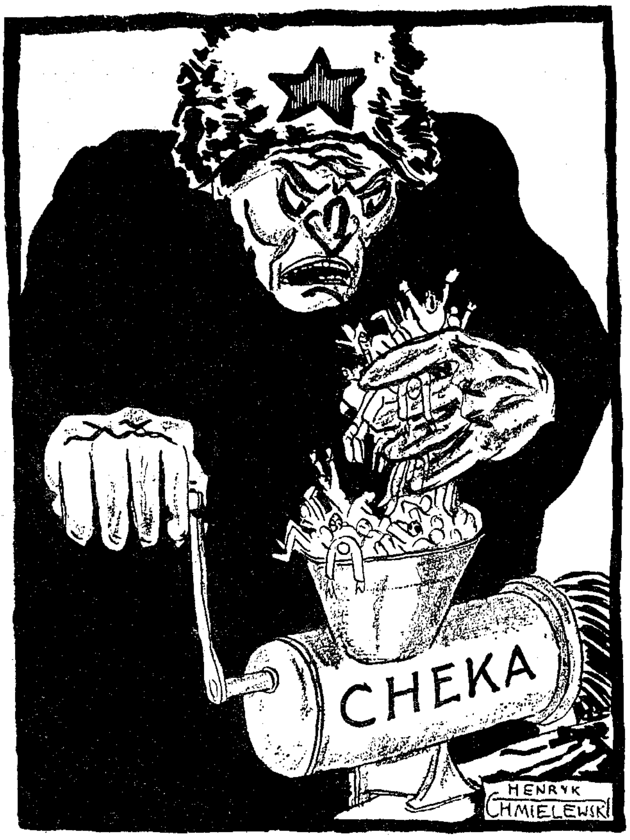
"But the imperialists do not attack Soviet Russia only on its European boundaries. Intervention in China by military coteries, American, British and French, also is directed against Soviet

Russia. Stand by the toiling masses of China in their resistance to the sanguinary imperialisms masked under the names of Democracy and Pacificism. These toiling masses are striving not only for their own rights, but also for the brotherhood of the opprest peoples of the Orient and of the revolutionary proletariat of Russia."

Meanwhile there is much editorial approval among the London press for the action of Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the Baldwin Cabinet, in formally denouncing the two treaties with the Russian Soviet Russia that were concluded by the late Labor Government. In the view of the London *Times*, this act is "much better calculated to lead to the establishment of normal relations between Russia and Britain than the perpetual concessions of the Labor Government, which confirmed the Bolsheviks in their worst errors and most insufferable pretensions." The London *Daily Chronicle* blames Mr. MacDonald for having agreed to treaties the terms of which Britain could never have accepted, yet it expresses the hope that the present Government "will not miss any favorable opportunity for entering into a reasonable agreement with Russia to reestablish commercial relations."

The first and most necessary condition for the resumption of normal relations with Russia, remarks the London *Statist*, is the establishment of confidence in the declarations of those at the head of affairs in the Soviet Union. That confidence does not exist, we are told, and also that it never can exist while the words and actions of the Soviet leaders are so glaringly in conflict. This financial weekly proceeds:

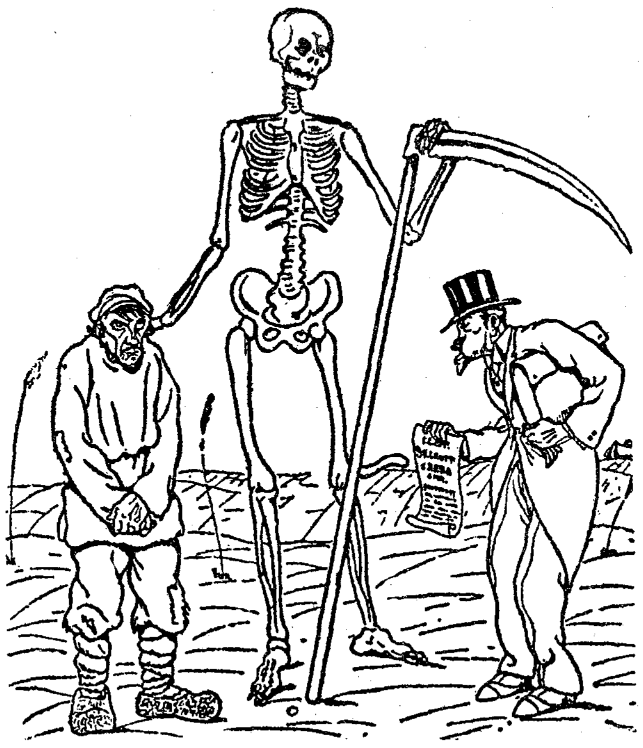
"The whole history of Soviet Russia's relations with outside countries is a mass of contradictions. The Soviet Union have unwearyingly declared their mission to be one of world peace, that they seek to cut down armaments and abolish war. Yet they are to-day one of the most militaristic nations in the world. They have the largest standing Army in Europe. They have refused the most urgent representations to work out a reasonable scheme of Baltic disarmament. They dismissed in almost contemptuous terms the League of Nations' circular of March last on the subject of disarmament. Their propaganda abroad is chiefly directed toward the organization of armed revolution. At home their rule is a military dictatorship of the most ruthless order. Again, while avowing an irreconcilable antagonism to capitalism—even declaring their objective to be the shattering of capitalism by armed force abroad as well as at home—they look to Western Governments to furnish them with capital amounting to over 300 millions sterling."



A POLISH JIBE

"How the Cheka works."

—*Mucha* (Warsaw).



AN ANTI-BOLSHEVIK RUSSIAN SLAM

Death: "It is not your harvestless farmer who will do the reaping this year. It is I, as before." —*Rul* (Berlin).

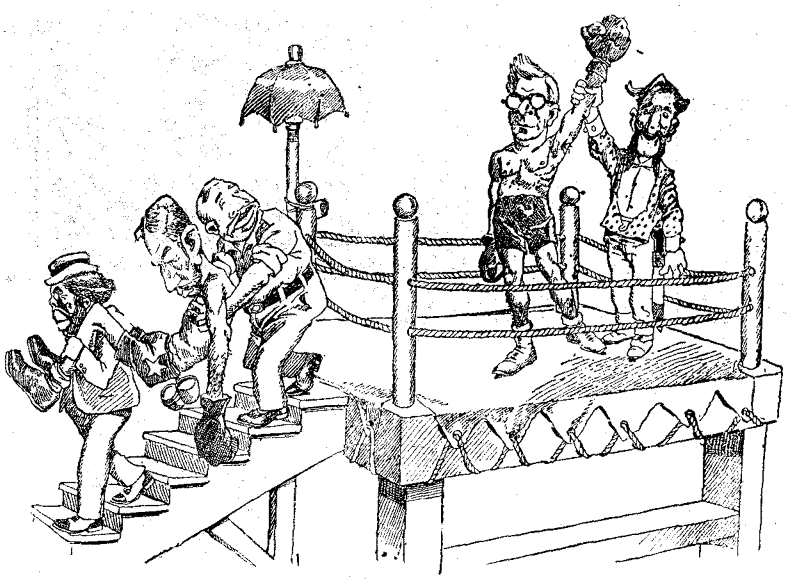
The Statist then cites a remark of Mr. Rakovsky, the Soviet Ambassador to Britain, who said: "The Soviet Government guided by the Communist party, considers that the elimination of war is only possible on a condition of a Socialist organization of economic life." Therefore, notes this weekly, the Socialist organization should embrace all nations, and it adds:

"It is hardly necessary to dilate on the enormity of the task which the Soviet authorities are attempting, seeing that, amongst the Russian peoples themselves, less than 84 per cent. are under Sovietic dominion, and the vast bulk of these only because they are held by a sway of unexampled rigor and severity.

"Whatever the denials of the Russian leaders, it is clear to Western nations that the Third (Communist) Internationale is the instrument of the Soviet Union: perhaps it is the Soviet Union that is the instrument of the Internationale. At any rate, both bodies are under common control and serve a common purpose. The Communist Internationale must cease to function if there is no Communist State to grant it asylum; the Soviet Union must in time disappear unless the principles of Communism are carried abroad. The Russian leaders play a double *rôle:* as heads of the Communist Internationale they are spreading abroad their subversive Socialistic ideas; as heads of the Soviet Union they are trying to reestablish that economic intercourse with outside countries without which no nation—not even a Communistic nation—can flourish. The former line of action may be the more sinister, but the latter requires even greater watchfulness. The immediate object of the Soviet Union is to acquire foreign capital, for they destroyed 'Capitalism' at home only by destroying Capital itself. The ultimate use of any capital they get—if they ever get it until they renounce the aims of the Communist Internationale—must be to foster the spread of Communism. It is clear that they can not attract capital from abroad, even, apparently, if they find another MacDonald, until there is so drastic a change in their fundamental principles as to remove the *raison d'être* of the Communist Internationale. In the absence of such a change the Soviet authorities must be forever engaged in a hopeless attempt to reconcile the irreconcilable."

CUBA'S PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

THO BITTERNESS was prevalent during Cuba's electoral campaign, there seems to have been a marked decrease in armed affrays which in some Latin-American democracies have often been the accompaniment of elections. The President-elect, Gen. Gerardo Machado, was the candidate of the Liberal party, and received the support also of the Popular party in his contest with General Menocal of the Conservative party. Great credit is given to President Zayas by some newspapers because he declined to enter the race and threw his strength to General Machado. The official returns as recorded by the *Heraldo de Cuba* were as follows:



MACHADO, CUBAN CHAMPION, WHO KNOCKED OUT MENOCAL

—*La Politica Comica* (Havana).

Liberals	167,330
Conservatives	118,387
Populars	23,768

Cuban Liberal journals are naturally jubilant over the success of their party, which insures a completely Liberal Government for the next four years, because the Liberal wave swept the Congress and the Senate as well, thus making certain a Liberal working majority in the Legislature. As to the significance of the victory, the Havana *Triunfo* (Lib.) remarks:

> "The triumph of Liberalism means first of all the continuation of the policies followed by President Zayas. The Liberal party will proudly follow in the footsteps of the present Chief Executive. When Dr. Zayas took the Presidential chair he found the country throttled by Menocal's tyranny. The jails were full of political prisoners, and the republic was living under the permanent menace of Menocal's abuses. The country was discredited at home and abroad, and there was not a cent in the Treasury.
>
> "President Zayas quietly started on the road to recovery, and his Administration won a renown of which he may justly be proud. The Liberal party makes its own the following policies that have directed President Zayas's conduct: Solidification of Cuban liberties, development of public wealth, utilization of the nation's income for nationalistic ends, care of the services of the internal and foreign debts; in a word, to present a living proof that the Cuban people are prepared for independent life and not for slavery."

This newspaper goes on to say that altho Menocal's administration from 1912 to 1920 has not yet been fully weighed, the people instinctively felt that the return to power of this ex-President "*could only mean unending disaster and continued unrest*," and it maintains that this is the explanation of "the Liberal tidal wave which swept Cuba off its feet on November 1." The Havana *Post* also hints that this is the reason for ex-President Menocal's defeat, and observes:

> "Cubans are setting an example to other Latin-American republics that they could profitably imitate. Cuba is to be congratulated on having selected as the next Chief Executive Gen. Gerardo Machado. The record made by ex-President Menocal during the eight years he headed the Cuban Government was not to be condoned, and the action of voters at the polls has demonstrated to the politicians that they can remember as far back as four to eight years."

El Heraldo felicitates the Cuban people on the common sense and the civic virtue they showed in "the first free and impartial election ever held in Cuba," and it feels that "it is time for observers and critics to modify unfounded prejudices against the civic capacities of the Cuban people." But among the Conservative press *La Prensa* and *El Diario de la Marina*, which supported General Menocal's candidacy, naturally have a different view of the election than that held by Liberal journals. Thus *El Diario de la Marina* complains:

> "We always held the opinion that any threat of violence would work against the Conservative party, and the Liberal victory has confirmed our belief. We are, however, confronted to-day with many problems far more important than personalities, and the people are more interested in seeing political parties fulfil their promises by building public works, by opening of roads, by modification of constitutional procedure, by reform legislation and the equitable distribution of taxes, and sane and moral financial reforms. In a word, the country must be intelligently governed. Not as it has recently been managed, by fear and violence. . . .
>
> "The Liberal party is undoubtedly the strongest in the country for two obvious reasons: Firstly, because it has a name that strikes the popular fancy; secondly, because it has been out of power for several years.
>
> "However robust it may be, an opposition party which gains control without a program or a well-defined system of government is bound to meet disaster very soon. Opposition parties enjoy great popularity in Cuba. They make room for the most heterogeneous elements, since all unite in the thought of conquering something in a change of administration, but once the end is achieved, the number of discontents grows perceptibly when it is realized that facts fall far short of expectations, and the victorious organization disintegrates very rapidly.
>
> "A party without ideals is a flock of sheep more or less numerous. There is no positive mental value among the victors of the hour. They conquered power by destroying ideals represented by their adversaries. Now they must rebuild. They will now see how easy it is to inflame the masses and lead them to a fight, but how difficult it is to satisfy and preserve their good-will once the end is attained."

Nevertheless a political contributor to this newspaper expresses himself favorably about General Machado, altho he is not affiliated with the new President's party. General Machado's character as well as his political leaning embody the moderate tendencies of the opinions now dividing the electorate in Cuba, he contends and adds:

> "It is therefore evident that no President will come into power in more favorable conditions and in a freer way to select his Cabinet and counselors. General Machado enjoys another great advantage. He was the candidate of the younger generation within the Liberal party, and there is no doubt that he will draw on the Cabinet timber presented by his young supporters."

The Times of Cuba (Havana) advises us that Gen. Gerardo Machado, who will be inaugurated as President of Cuba on May 20, 1925, was born in the city of Santa Clara, in the year 1873. We are told also that he is Vice-President of the Electric Bond and Share Company, which owns electric plants in the principal cities and towns of the Island.

BRITAIN'S DOMINIONS AND THE LEAGUE

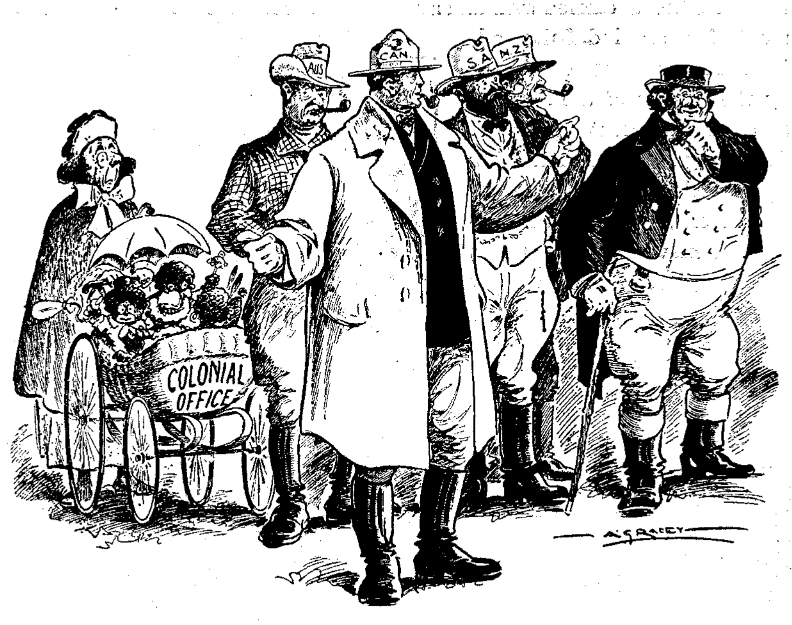
ONE EMBARRASSMENT among the multitude which perplex the League of Nations, we are told, is the composite nature of the British Empire. In the earlier stages of its activity this experience was not known, because the political questions it undertook to solve were of a nature too local or too temporary to awaken such knowledge. This is the thought of the Auckland *Weekly News*, which remembers ventures in international first-aid efforts to tide over oppressive and passing difficulties. In these issues the Dominions as Dominions were not critically concerned, it is held, and they could leave to others the fashioning of remedial measures, and allow their own concurrence to be exprest by mere default of objection. But when the League sets out to end war all over the world, it undertakes a job that very closely touches the interests of the Dominions, according to this weekly, which is thinking of the League of Nation's protocol establishing a system of compulsory arbitration. The League is not in such case "acting the good Samaritan to defenseless nations fallen among thieves, but a League fretting to be the knight errant of civilization against outlaws everywhere," and we read:

"It is at this point that the Dominions emerge into the limelight. The League can not undertake its fundamental task without the British Empire, and the Empire can not participate in the heroic venture unless the Dominions cooperate. At a rush the opinions of the component parts of the Empire become of critical importance.

"Anxiety as to what the Dominions may think and do is openly confessed in the League Assembly. Their representatives are not on the select body now revolving plans for permanent peace, but they are kept posted as to the progress made, and are preparing to express their countries' views when that body submits its findings. On their word much depends. They count tremendously in the League's attempt to evolve practical means to give effect to its ideals. They can not be brushed aside. The United Kingdom, in this business, can not ignore them. Indeed the United Kingdom does not exist, and can not exist, apart from them in this matter. It is not an independent member of the League. Strange as it may seem, the Covenant of the League recognizes the Dominions as possessed of full status as members, but gives the United Kingdom no separate place. Whatever complication and confusion may be created by the fact, the fact itself is clear. Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, India and the Irish Free State have equality with the Empire for the purposes of the League. The Empire's delegation, however constituted, must give a united vote, but the vote of any Dominion, as a Dominion, may be cast in the opposite direction. A single Dominion may declare its desire to leave the League, or it may remain in the League even if the British Empire as such, and all the other Dominions exercising their independent rights, should withdraw."

This weekly goes on to recall that General Smuts has stated that in the creation of the League of Nations, the Dominions have recognition as independent States, and that the rights of the Empire over them are only those conceded of their own free will. His view, we are told, is supported by the text of the Covenant; and whatever anomaly may arise from their having a separate importance that is implicitly denied to the United Kingdom, nothing can legally deprive the Dominions of their status save a radical amendment to the Covenant itself, an amendment ratified by the whole membership of the Council and a majority of the membership of the Assembly. Even should such an amendment be made, we read further, it can not compel a Dominion to accept a modified status, for a Dominion would instead have the right of dissent and withdrawal from the League. We are then told:

"Leaving such constitutional intricacies aside, together with their awkward implications for the Empire itself, there emerges the practical need for Imperial unity in foreign relations. However theoretically possible it is for the component parts of the Empire to be at odds in the critical business of the League, it would be a danger and a scandal if they were found acting without full concord. Welded by the blows of war, shall they fall apart in endeavors to secure peace? For the Empire's sake they must pull together. For the world's sake they must preserve their unity. The news that, as the League's crucial business is reached, the Dominions' delegations are holding lengthy meetings with the Empire's delegation is reassuring. This is the only safe and wise course. Whatever be the final issue in the drafting of a security pact, it will be incapable of pointing the way to permanent peace unless the Empire as a whole is pledged to honor and support it."



HE FORGETS THEY ARE GROWN UP

THE HUSKY DOMINION BOYS: "See, here, Dad! Don't you think we are big enough to dispense with this outfit you still insist on accompanying us?"

—*The Daily Star* (Montreal).

This New Zealand weekly goes on to approve the action of the Dominions in protesting against the proposal that Britain be called upon by the League to shoulder the burden of policing the seas. Yet, it adds, they would be just as wrong if in any way they hampered the endeavors of the League to carry out a rational plan of international harmony. It is also declared that:

"The very fact that they count so much in the League's deliberations on the major issues now being discust, places upon them the obligation to do their utmost to find a satisfactory solution. They have an indubitable right to say how far they shall be committed by the League's program—India's objection to the assessment of contribution to the expenses of the League as too high presents a case in point—but that right should be reckoned as of less moment than the duty and privilege of contributing to the world's advance in happiness. They should seek to reduce to the vanishing point the embarrassment that their somewhat anomalous standing, as independent and yet not sovereign States, introduces in the League's procedure."

Turning to Canada, we find the Toronto *Globe* saying that the assertion by a portion of the British press that the protocol will be rejected summarily at Ottawa is "entirely premature," and it goes on to say:

"It is possible that in the end the protocol in its present form will not be officially ratified by this country, but the Canadian people, or those who are interested in the subject, have not had time to reach a reasoned opinion. There is no necessity for haste. The protocol provides that if by May 1, 1925, ratifications have not been deposited by at least a majority of the permanent members of the Council and ten other members of the League, the Council shall decide whether to cancel the invitations to the

International Conference for the Reduction of Armaments, timed for June 15, 1925, at Geneva, or merely adjourn the Conference until a sufficient number of ratifications have been deposited. The Canadian Parliament will have been in session for months before May 1, and will have plenty of time and opportunity to deliberate. In the interval, decisions may have been made in Great Britain and other Dominions which will be helpful in shaping Canadian judgment."

Meanwhile, London dispatches report that Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary General of the League of Nations, on his departure for Geneva, carried with him a request of the British Government for an indefinite adjournment of the discussion by the League of the security and disarmament protocol. According to the London *Daily Telegraph's* Diplomatic Correspondent, "this means that the Geneva protocol is scrapped," but he adds:

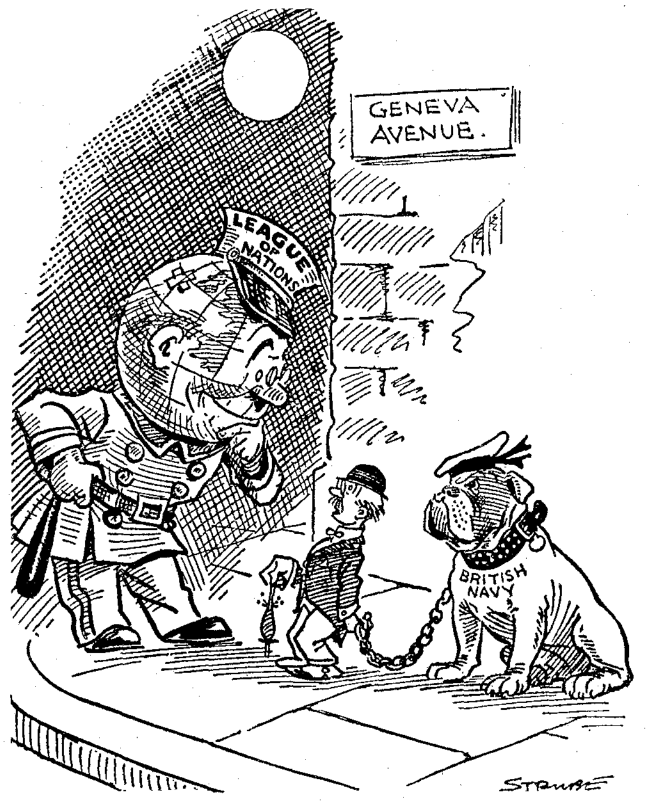
> "It in no wise follows that all hope of an international conference on reduction of armaments is necessarily to be abandoned.
>
> "The probable demise of a League conference on these lines, at which the United States could not be expected to participate in any more active shape than that of observer, would furnish President Coolidge an opportunity of himself convening a conference in which the United States would take a leading part, an opportunity for which the Geneva plan would so tactlessly have deprived him, to the prejudice of active American collaboration in the establishment of world peace."

This Diplomatic Correspondent is not surprized at Great Britain's action in view of the strong objections raised by the Dominions. His speculation is confirmed by press dispatches which report that official quarters in London deny that the British have decided to scrap the Geneva protocol, and we read:

> "The protocol is of such far-reaching importance that it is impossible for the new Cabinet to have formulated its policy toward it yet, especially as it desires to consult the Dominions.
>
> "But if the British position toward the protocol is not yet formulated, one feature of the Government's policy is already announced in influential quarters as settled. The Government will, undoubtedly, if it sees fit to propose modifications, put forward some other suggestions which it is hoped will satisfy the French desire for security."

Says the London *Times:*

> "It is felt that the question of French security especially concerns the British Government. It is recalled that the French Government this year made certain concessions on the reparations question and so facilitated the application of the Dawes report on the clear understanding that sympathetic consideration should be given to the problems of security and interallied debts.
>
> "It is also recalled that the lapse of the agreement made jointly with the United States in 1919 to guarantee the security of France has left a sense of obligations unfulfilled by Great Britain in respect of the defense of the French frontier.
>
> "For these reasons it is probable even if the British Government should find it impossible to accept the Geneva protocol as it stands, that special attention will be paid to those aspects of European security that particularly interest the French people."



A BRITISH OBJECTION

THE LEAGUE: "Have you paid his license?"
TAXPAYER: "Yes!"
THE LEAGUE: "Fed him?"
TAXPAYER: "Yes!"
THE LEAGUE: "Then we'll borrow him."

—The *Daily Express* (London.)

A BRITISH VIEW OF INCOME-TAX EXPOSURE

RENDERING UNTO CÆSAR is hard enough without the fierce light that beats about a bank-book becoming an illuminant for the guidance of every itching palm, remarks the Manchester *Guardian*, which is disturbed to a degree by the publication of American income-tax payments. Apparently press cables have given ample space to this innovation in income-tax history, and this daily speaks of the fact rather ironically as "a new liberty" acquired by American citizens. It is one of which *King Gama* in W. S. Gilbert's opera, "The Princess Ida," is said to have loved to avail himself in his own kingdom, observes *The Guardian*, which recalls the lines:

> "I know everybody's income
> and what everybody earns,
> And I carefully compare them
> with the Income Tax returns."

Such research may lead to no absolute truth, according to this journal, but it does provide any one who cares to be inquisitive with the State's opinion of his neighbor's purse. A man's income and his income-tax return may not fit as closely as his glove fits his hand, but, we are told:

> "There is enough connection to make the opening of the tax-gatherers' books to public scrutiny a welcome opportunity for those whose love of knowledge is not confined to academic or impersonal affairs. According to reports this drastic extension of democratic control is setting partner against partner and husband against wife, and stimulating an indecent zest for lawful espionage. British people, for whom the sanctity of the home has become rather dilapidated doctrine, still adhere with some devotion to the sanctity of the passbook, and may be horrified at the crumbling of yet another citadel before the insurgence of democracy. None the less, the right of access to other people's business should prick some evil bubbles of snobbery, and the man who wants to be thought richer than he is by his neighbors will find in the new law a sufficient antidote for grandiose gestures. The figures quoted are truly of American size, and the confusion that put a banker's income tax at £188,000 a year was the kind of error that shows what the public is ready to believe."

The innovation is described then as likely to be a serious matter for the kind of taxpayer who has hitherto found that the policy of tranquillity is the best defense against "importunate relatives and the whole tribe of cadging acquaintances." We read then:

> "An alarming thought for the Treasury of the United States is that the present publicity for assessments may create a new and powerful motive for evasion. A few film stars whose press agents have been writing up their incomes to astronomical figures may wish to maintain this expensive glory, but the average man with needy reprobates at his heels may feel that the case for writing down has become vastly more tempting."

Meanwhile Washington press dispatches relate that indictments for the publication of income-tax payments have been voted against certain newspapers to test the Tax Publicity Law, and that there is to be a fight in Congress for the repeal of this provision.

SECRET SIGNALS WITH INVISIBLE INFRA-RED RAYS

DURING THE GREAT WAR the importance became apparent of sending signals which should be invisible and not readily intercepted during their passage—requirements not fulfilled by telegraph or telephone wires or by light signals. Various investigators experimented with the infra-red rays, those invisible long-wave radiations just preceding the visible red rays of the spectrum. Charbonneau's apparatus, which has found a use in times of peace for communication both at sea and in the air, is described in a recent issue of *Die Umschau* (Frankfurt). We read in this magazine:

> "As a sender Charbonneau employs a source of radiation peculiarly rich in infra-red rays. For this purpose he makes use of an arc light with metalized, homogeneous carbons that furnish a high temperature. For short distances an incandescent lamp containing a spiral tungsten wire in an atmosphere of either nitrogen or neon may be employed. This makes it possible to obtain rather high tensions with a comparatively low current."

With either type of lamp, the pencil of invisible rays proceeding from it is allowed to fall upon a parabolic concave mirror, which makes the rays parallel. Only the invisible rays are allowed to leave the sender, others being cut out by a flat glass plate in front of the mirror, covered with manganese or copper oxid. The invisible radiations, which pass this screen, may themselves be interrupted at will by a black shutter. This enables the operator to send the signals of the Morse alphabet. The range of the sender depends upon the temperature of the source and the diameter of the parabolic mirror. For short distances an ordinary 40-50-watt electric light supplied by a storage battery is all that is required. To cover distances of 2 to 4 miles the same may be used, except that the bulb is replaced by an electric arc with a small dynamo. When still greater distances are required, say 6 to 16 miles, a large searchlight is employed. To find the proper direction of the beam, so that it will strike the receiving instrument, a telescope is so placed with respect to the mirror that the optical axes of the two instruments are parallel. At the other end:

> "The receiver is provided with the same sort of a mirror as the sender, so that the parallel rays are brought to a focus. Here is placed a device by means of which the signals carried by the invisible rays may be made perceptible to either the eye or the ear. In the first case an endless band kept moving at a uniform rate by clockwork passes through the focus of the mirror. This band is covered with zinc sulphid, which phosphoresces when violet rays fall upon it. These rays are produced by a small electric bulb, whose light is freed from all other rays by being passed through a solution of ammoniacal copper oxid.
>
> "Thus the band is continuously phosphorescent so long as the violet rays fall upon it. But when the infra-red rays proceeding from the sender fall upon the band, they cancel the effect of the violet rays, so that the band remains dark."

Obviously the observer can thus readily read the Morse signals of dots and dashes picked out in black on the phosphorescent band; or, if preferred, they may be photographed upon a strip of sensitive film passing over the phosphorescent ribbon. This last process works excellently, we are told, for all distances between 1½ and 20 miles. To give an example:

> "Shortly after the war the French Navy undertook, in the roadstead of Toulon, to locate the position of a ship with these invisible rays. For this purpose the sender and receiver were placed 6 miles from each other and a continuous stream of invisible rays was sent out, which, of course, had the effect at the receiving end of causing the moving band to appear continuously black. A torpedo boat, with all lights extinguished, then crossed the path of the rays six different times at an average distance of ¾ mile in front of the receiver. This was made known by the appearance of six bright intervals upon the black band. These bright intervals or stripes were each 1.17 inches in length, which corresponds to a period of 18 seconds, the time required for a boat having the length and velocity of the torpedo boat in question to pass across the path of the invisible rays."

An interesting feature observed, for which no explanation is offered, is that the range of the radiation thus transmitted is about 25 per cent. less by day than by night. When it is desired to receive the signals by means of the ear instead of the eye, a simple thermo-couple is placed in the focus of the mirror at the receiving end. A galvanometer is inserted, and the signals are transmitted to a current which operates a ticker. In this case ordinary telephones give the best results. The Chardonneau apparatus has been found to give excellent communication between seashore and inland stations. A special form has been devised by Stephens and Larigaldie for the detection of icebergs. For this purpose the thermo-couple of the receiver is so placed that one piece of metal is turned outward, to be cooled by the iceberg, while the other is directed inward, to retain the temperature of the surroundings. This difference of temperature is sufficient to create a thermo-electric current. The inventors claim that by means of this device the proximity of an iceberg can be detected even by night or in a heavy fog. The successful use of this invention, had it been possible a dozen years ago, might have prevented the loss of the *Titanic.* The closing paragraph of the article reads:

> "The special arrangements which have been devised in order to make possible the transmission of infra-red rays to aircraft are comparatively complicated. These rays may be expected, however, to be uncommonly useful in this domain, since they possess the power of penetrating clouds and fogs, which the visible rays of the spectrum are unable to do."

MAGNETIC MACHINES TO SAVE COAL—Electro-magnets of great power are used in new types of fuel-saving machinery, to pick the clinkers out of the unburned coal. The first successful tests of these machines in this country are described in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington), quoting Rudolph Kudlich, of the U. S. Bureau of Mines. We read:

> "The principle underlying the new type of clinker-separator depends on two simple facts: first, that clinkers and coal do not fuse together, and second, that practically all clinkers contain a little iron and are therefore weakly magnetic. The new machines pass crusht furnace wastes under electro-magnetic drums, which lift out the magnetic clinker particles and permit the non-magnetic coal to pass on, to be returned to the bins. Savings well worth figuring on may be effected by salvaging unburned coal from furnace wastes. One well-known combustion engineer estimates that the average amount of combustible in the refuse from a large stoker-fired central station boiler plant is about 15 or 20 per cent. Assuming that the coal burned contains 12 per cent. of ash and allowing for flue dust losses, approximately 2 per cent. of the original coal is thus carried out, unburned, in the ashes. Most of the methods of coal salvage at present in operation involve the use of water, to float off the light particles of half-burned coal, while the heavier clinkers sink. Such systems, however, are claimed to be less efficient than magnetic separation.
>
> "The magnetic method has already been tested in Europe, where fuel costs present even more serious problems than they do in this country. Tests reported by a German firm showed recoveries up to 87 per cent. of the combustible in the refuse."

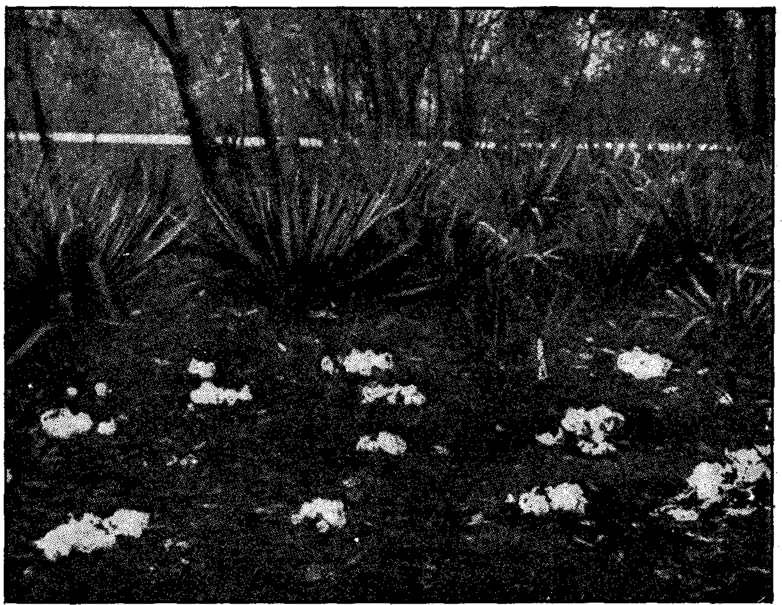
FROST FLOWERS

SO-CALLED "FROST FLOWERS" are such striking and beautiful objects, says *The Missouri Botanical Garden Bulletin* (St. Louis), that to one who observes them for the first time they are regarded as being something rare and perhaps not even previously known. But just a hundred years ago Stephen Elliot in "A Sketch of the Botany of South Carolina and Georgia" wrote of the marsh fleabane:

"This plant exhibits frequently a remarkable phenomenon. In every cold frosty morning during the winter, crystalline fibers nearly an inch in length shoot out in every direction from the base of the stem. It would appear as if the remnant of the sap or water, absorbed by the decayed stem, had congealed, and had burst in this manner through the pores of the bark. Does this proceed from any essential quality of the plant, or from its structure?"

Since Elliot's time many scientists, we are told, have made similar observations and concerned themselves in attempting to explain the cause:

"Sir John Hershell, in 1883, recorded the fact that the stalks of thistle and heliotrope produced formations of ice crystals, and up to the present time at least thirty different plants have been recorded as forming frost flowers, including not only herbaceous annuals and perennials, but trees, such as walnut, pawpaw, Paulownia, etc. These crystals sometimes take the form of single columns on the surface of cut portions of the plant, or they burst through the bark, producing all sorts of fluted flanges and ridges. The accompanying reproduction of a photograph taken in the Garden shows shell-like structures of ice of pearly whiteness, curled in every variety of form, and not unlike the petals of a flower."



From *The Missouri Botanical Garden Bulletin* (St. Louis)

FROST FLOWERS IN BLOOM

The writer in *The Missouri Botanical Garden Bulletin* goes on to give a brief explanation of this curious phenomenon:

"While ice crystals are by no means confined to a single species, as has sometimes been supposed, there are only a comparatively few plants in which this phenomenon can take place. The roots must retain their vitality long after the stems have died, and continue to force up water which either freezes on a cut or wound or finds some other outlet through the bark. The tendency of stems to contract in cold weather, squeezing out any surplus of water present, may likewise be a factor in the formation of ice crystals, altho this is not the case in those illustrated in the accompanying picture. When water is forced out of the plant into a temperature below freezing it forms lines of ice which may soon become flat plates as the already formed ice is pushed out ahead of the water. But it is only a peculiar combination of circumstances which makes the formation of these crystals possible. The soil must contain a sufficient amount of water and the temperature in the soil as well as in the conducting tissues of the plant must be above the freezing point, while the temperature of the air must be below the freezing point. With all these conditions favorable, frost flowers are not infrequently produced on the ends of cut stems of the crown beard (*Verbesina virginica*) along the path near the south end of the main conservatory at the Garden. Perhaps the best-known plant producing these structures is *Helianthemum canadense*, commonly called 'frost weed,' which is referred to in Gray's 'Manual' as follows: 'Late in autumn crystals of ice shoot from the cracked bark at the root, whence the popular name.'"

DINING-CARS AS MONEY-LOSERS

FEW, IF ANY, railroads in the United States or Canada are making money from the operation of their dining-cars, we are told by *The Railway Age* (New York). All, of course, are trying to make them profitable, but the methods employed vary widely. It is a difficult problem, for no railroad officer likes to see regular deficits incurred by a purely accommodating service. The losses from dining-car operation, we are told, are due primarily to the high overhead charges and irregular patronage. The following experience of a large Western road is said to be typical:

"Approximately 813,000 meals were served in the dining-cars in 1923, and the average price paid per meal was 89 cents. But the wages of employees, laundry expenses, upkeep of silver, crockery and glassware, fuel for cooking, ice and water and food supplies brought the cost of each meal up to $1.14, making a net loss per meal served of 25 cents, and a total loss for the year of $210,000 without including the cost of heating, lighting and hauling the cars or the interest on the investment in the equipment.

"The results on other roads are similar. The last figures available show that the railroads as a whole lose 26 cents on every meal they serve. The obvious way to correct this condition is to increase the price of the food served or to lower the quality of the service. Dining-car service in many cases is unnecessarily elaborate, and savings might be made if the service were more ordinary, without displeasing patrons. But increasing prices have a tendency to decrease patronage with a consequent increase in overhead costs, so that the losses persist. It is doubtful if the railroads as a whole—considering the lightly traveled lines as well as the heavily traveled ones—could fix a price for the meals their dining-cars serve which would pay the cost of the service, for high prices keep passengers out of the dining-car and low prices do not bring in enough revenue. There is apparently no golden mean.

"There is one way, however, in which railroads can turn their losses into a profit. That way is to serve meals that will attract passengers to their trains. Most railroads spend many thousands of dollars annually for advertising. A well-managed dining-car service is one of the most effective forms of advertising that is available and at a loss of even 25 cents or more per meal is cheap at the price.

"One unfailing source of conversation among traveling men is the dining-car service of the railroads which they use. It is noticeable that in a great many cases travelers prefer one road or another for no other reason than that it offers the best meals at the most reasonable prices.

"A pleased passenger is the best advertisement a railroad can have. A disgruntled passenger, on the other hand, can and often does nullify a thousand dollars' worth of paid advertising. It is certainly worth while, then, for railroads to look to their dining-car service and see that they are making up in favorable advertising the losses they are incurring for every meal that they serve. A 25-cent loss on a meal is not a loss if that meal is the cause of a passenger's purchasing a ten-, twenty- or thirty-dollar ticket.

"It will be extraordinary if the railroads ever succeed in making the direct revenue from their dining-cars equal or exceed the direct cost of their operation. But they can charge off their losses and write them in as profits if they will utilize the opportunity offered by superior dining-car service to popularize their trains."

POOR MEMORY IS BAD MANAGEMENT

ANY ONE'S MEMORY, no matter how faulty it may be, can be improved if he knows how to "play the game." It is usually management, rather than the memory itself, that is at fault. This is the conclusion of Dr. R. S. Woodworth, of the National Research Council, who writes on the subject in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). Dr. Woodworth illustrates with a story of a college freshman who once asked his advice. The boy's memory was so poor, Dr. Woodworth said, that he simply could not learn his lessons, no matter how much he worked over them. "I put him through some memory tests," says Professor Woodworth, "and found that his memory was perfectly normal. He had carried over into college his high-school habit of simply reading his lessons in a blind, passive way. A long lesson in history he would read sometimes a fourth time, and yet when next day questions were asked, he had forgotten the answers. The fact was that he had never known them, for he had not analyzed the reading, understood it or picked out the important points. It was a lack of good management rather than of power of memory." Dr. Woodworth advised him to read the lesson through once, then to review and analyze it mentally, and finally to consult the book again to check up his analysis. This procedure he found to save him much time and give much better results. We read further:

"If you ask us what memory is, you see that it amounts to this: You do something all by yourself, which you originally needed assistance to do. If you remember a person's name, you can call him by name on sight without any assistance. When you first met this person you had assistance. Some one told you his name. Good management demands that when you have the assistance at hand you should so use it as to do, right then and there, the very thing that you wish to do later without assistance. When some one has just told you the stranger's name, you should look at the stranger and call him by name, either aloud or silently, and so prepare to do this very thing at some later time without assistance. This is the principle of all sound memory training.

THE WOODPECKER'S STORAGE WAREHOUSE

Each of the holes in the fence-post in the foreground is a sort of combined pantry and incubator; for the woodpecker drills a hole in the wood, puts an acorn in it, goes away till a grub hatches out, comes back some day when he is hungry, takes out the nut and eats the grub. A close inspection of the picture will show numerous acorns which have been placed in the holes awaiting the development of the food of the bird.

"Psychologists, after testing the memories of many people, are able to announce two very encouraging results. First, that nearly every one has more power of memory than he imagines, and second, that intensive training produces great improvement in memory. But it should be added as a very important qualification that training does not develop the general faculty of memory, but simply increases the power of doing the particular kind of memory job that is practised."

The first step toward effective memory training, Dr. Woodworth tells us, is to decide exactly what sort of memory work you need. If you wish to improve your memory for poetry, you must practise memorizing poetry. If you wish to improve your memory for names and faces, you must practise connecting the name with the face. If you wish to improve your memory for telephone numbers, you must practise connecting telephone numbers with the names of subscribers. He goes on:

"If you wish to improve your musical memory, you must practise memorizing music. If your wife complains because you can not remember much of interest from your day's experiences to enliven the supper table, what you need to practise is the taking note of interesting items as they occur and then recalling these when the time comes. Great improvement can be made in any of these memory jobs, by devoting time and effort to that particular job. No doubt an expert psychologist adviser could assist any one to improve his memory work, but an intelligent person can do much for himself, once he knows that he needs to train himself for specific memory jobs, and that the problem is one of management rather than of inherent memory power.

"The first step is to see exactly what memory job needs to be perfected. The second step would naturally be to proceed to practise this particular job. But just here a very curious state of affairs often comes to light. The man who says he very much desires to improve his memory, yet finds it very irksome to work at the details of this particular job, is, in a way, indifferent or even unwilling to do this job well. He experiences an inner resistance that interferes with his progress.

"If this seems almost an impossibility, consider once more the sad case of the man whose wife finds him very unsatisfactory as a provider of interesting news. Is this the sort of man who snaps up eagerly every bit of interesting gossip or happening, and who anticipates the pleasure of recounting his news at the supper table? Does he relish the job of gathering news items for feminine consumption? Possibly not. Quite possibly he is the kind of man who thinks this beneath his dignity. He doesn't regard this as his job in any big sense. When it comes down to the actual working of this job, he rebels against it. This inner resistance is going to interfere considerably with the improvement which he might make. The chances are that he never will enter into this new game heartily, and will never become a shining example of success in this sort of memory work; but if he can overcome his own resistance, it is in his power to improve. It has been done."

"After this suggestion, which might come under the classification of "insuring domestic tranquillity," Dr. Woodworth repeats for emphasis his advice to those who want better memories:

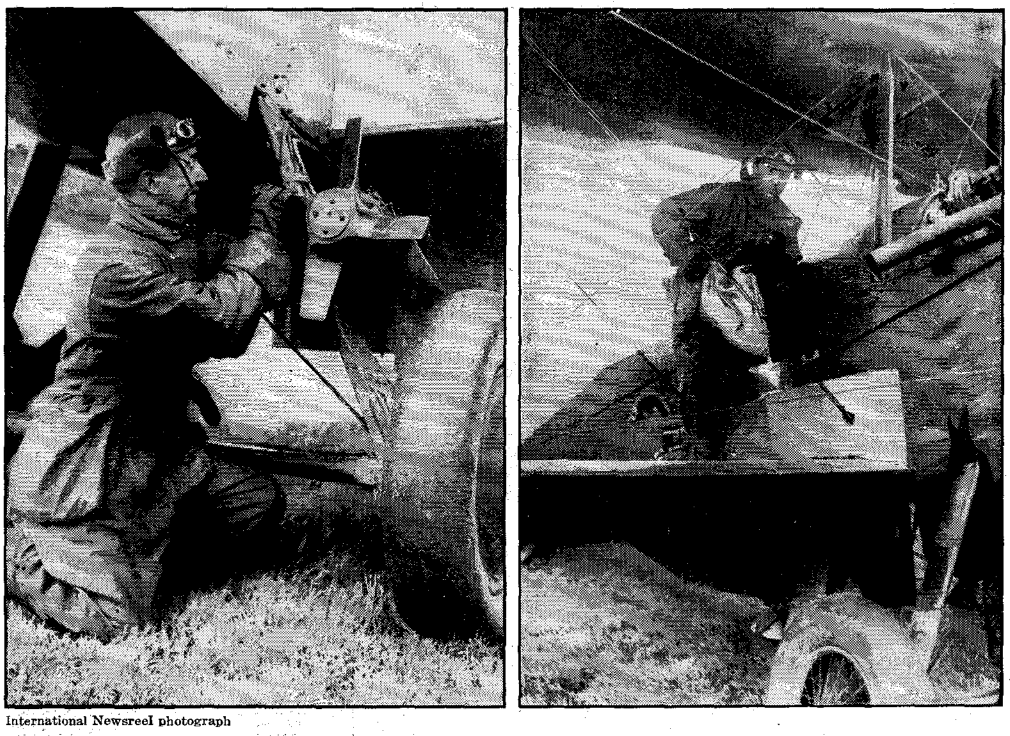
"Poor memory is due to poor management rather than to an inferior faculty of memory. Any sort of memory can be improved if one discovers exactly what needs to be improved, and if one can play the game heartily."

THE WOODPECKER'S STORAGE WAREHOUSE—Holes made by woodpeckers in trees and posts are used by them for storing nuts containing grubs that the birds ultimately eat, according to Dr. F. D. Owen of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry's local office in Madero, California. Dr. Owen writes to THE DIGEST:

"I have observed numerous trees, especially of the pine species, telegraph-poles, fence-posts, in fact, most every conceivable form of standing wood, with from dozens to literally thousands of punctures, about one and a half inches deep and about two-thirds of an inch in diameter, and into most of these holes had been inserted a new acorn. This puzzled me until I asked an old ranger the reason. He explained that the woodpeckers gather the acorns, and after boring these holes, insert the nuts into them, there to stay until the grub which inhabits practically each hatches; then the bird returns, pulls the acorn out, and seeks and devours the grub in the nut. In other words, these holes drilled into posts, etc., are nothing more than storage places, or incubator places, for the food of the bird. I enclose herewith a snapshot of a fence-post on the side of Chowchilla mountain, showing how completely these birds will take possession. A close inspection of the picture will show numerous acorns which have been placed in the holes awaiting the development of the food of the bird."

RAIN-MAKING UP TO DATE

THE POSSIBILITY OF INDUCING RAINFALL by artificial means, once pooh-poohed by all scientific men, seems now to have gained the interest of the orthodox, altho the plan now proposed has nothing to do with any of those discredited in the past by amateur rain-makers. Speaking recently before the London Institute of Physics, Sir Oliver Lodge gave it as his considered opinion that the precipitation of moisture depends on electrical conditions and that this should give us a hint as to how to bring about rainfall; tho, as he said, we still supplicate higher powers for the production or the limitation of rain instead of setting to work to see what we can do for ourselves. He went on, as quoted in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):



International Newsreel photograph

THE LATEST RAIN-MAKER—THE CLOUD-DISPELLING AIRPLANE

This is the machine used to break up the clouds in recent experiments near Washington. At the left is seen Capt. A. E. Eagle of the United States Army Air Service with the generator which electrifies the sand. At the right he is shown putting the electrified sand into the container from which it is dropt on the clouds.

"The greater part of the world suffers from droughts, and if there are no clouds or extremely little moisture in the atmosphere, the case is hopeless. In the countries suffering from drought, however, clouds do at times accumulate, but disappear without precipitation. Why should they not be electrified, or the sign of their electrification be changed so that the drops should be of different potential and be likely to run together and coalesce? Is the atmosphere to be the one region of the earth over which man has no power? I do not believe that it is. The problem strikes me as no more difficult than the problem of disease at one time appeared, and I venture to regard the future with hope."

Some American experimenters think that they have successfully applied electric charges to the clouds by peppering them with electrified sand grains, showered from airplanes. James C. Young, describing in the New York *Times* what has already been accomplished, expresses his belief that the time is now in prospect when parched fields may be watered and uncounted millions saved in farm products. Another possibility suggested by him is the clearing away of fogs, always a special peril to mariners. It is conceivable also, he says, that the way may be opened to free London of its winter pall; at least to dissolve, in part, the wet blanket that settles upon that city for many weeks of the year. He continues:

"Airplanes circling above Bolling Field in Washington a few days ago drove through heavy clouds, scattering masses that shut out the light beyond. Each of the planes discharging a stream of sand, every grain bearing myriad electrical particles. Within a few minutes the clouds began to break up, and soon they disappeared.

"That marked the high point of experimental work carried on for several years under the direction of Professor E. L. Chaffee, Associate Professor of Physics at Harvard University. Professor Chaffee undertook this line of inquiry at the invitation of L. Francis Warren, a business man who approached him with the idea of producing rain and clouds by the discharge of sand from an airplane.

"'Mr. Warren offered a new idea when he suggested a stream of sand to attack cloud formations,' said Professor Chaffee. But it was evident that sand alone would not suffice. Experiments convinced me that the application of electrical energy to a stream of sand might provide the means.

"'We proceeded from that point and the work has gone forward to this latest success. We actually have scattered clouds in sufficient mass to show that the method is practical.

"'It is only reasonable to believe that a sizable rainfall will be induced by the same means, because every cloud is a collection of water, in drops so small that they do not fall to the earth at once. If we can break up a cloud containing all of these drops a precipitation of rain must follow, provided the drops are not so small as to evaporate in falling. Broadly speaking, a shower of rain is the logical outcome when a cloud has been scattered.'

"Ordinarily clouds travel at a height varying from one to twenty thousand feet. But most of the water is in the lower clouds. Their course is steadily downward and by degrees the small drops of water coalesce into larger drops. It is only a matter of time until these larger drops fall to earth in the form of rain. When a number of clouds come together the fall is proportionately greater.

"It is a common experience to observe low-hanging clouds, with the promise of rain at any moment. But often a wind bears these clouds away. In that particular opportunity the aerial service of the future may take to the air and send down volleys of charged sand, dissolving the formations and causing rain. In some of the experiments to date rain has resulted in a limited degree. In others the clouds have not been large enough, or the drops were too small for the rain to develop. No general fall of water has so far resulted.

"With the Government closely watching developments, continued experiments will be carried on as rapidly as possible. Army airplanes have been equipped to discharge the sand in quantities up to 200 pounds. Much larger cargoes are possible, if dirigibles should be brought into this service. So far the smaller quantity has been adequate in attacking clouds of perhaps a mile in extent and from one to two thousand feet thick

"The sand is sent forth in a continuous flow, passing between two electrodes. In passing, it may receive either a positive or negative charge, depending upon the cloud condition.

"Up to this time, efforts have been concentrated on breaking up clouds rather than producing rain or other effects. It is the immediate and urgent purpose to provide a means of increased safety for airplane landings. Frequently planes arrive in the vicinity of their destinations without being able to come down, owing to clouds. It will be but a matter of minutes to send up other planes capable of cutting a way with their streams of sand

"The process has many possibilities in connection with Zeppelin flight, and the new aerial pathfinders will be invaluable for the great leviathans of the air.

"The dissolution of clouds and the production of rain will not wholly solve the problem of droughts, Professor Chaffee noted that rain could be expected only when clouds are present in the air. A cloudless sky will not yield rain. There is little increase, if any, in the quantity of moisture which serves this world of ours for every purpose needed. By the perfection of the new method it should be possible for science to control clouds and rain in a large measure. But Professor Chaffee doubted the possibility of wholly eliminating droughts."

If rain-making, or "cloud-control," as possibly it ought to be called, succeeds commercially, interesting legal questions may arise. Says Mr. Young:

"Let us assume that a farmer badly needed rain to save his crop when a near-by county fair was under way. Clouds appear. The farmer requires rain, the fair owners a pleasant day. One or the other must lose. Which has the prior rights?

"But these considerations must wait upon the final development of the cloud-dispelling airplane. Professor Chaffee said that one test or a dozen could not be accepted as proving the full success of the apparatus.

"The principal rainfall so far brought about took place at McCook Field near Dayton, Ohio, when the test was witnessed by a number of army officers and aerial experts, including Wilbur Wright. Altho this fall of water was in sufficient quantity to be called a shower of rain, it was not a heavy shower. And the area covered was too small for any practical benefits.

"The outstanding fact remained that an artificial fall of water was produced for the first time in history and science. With that milestone safely passed, it now becomes necessary to apply the principle on a wide scale."

IF RAILROADS KILLED LIKE AUTOS

WHY SHOULD WE GIVE motor-vehicles that do not run on tracks privileges denied to track-borne traffic? Why should we exclaim at the express trains moving slowly through a principal street in Syracuse, New York, and think it perfectly natural that thousands of motor-cars should traverse other streets at high speed? Why should we remain supine when automobiles take a yearly toll of death that would fill us with horror if it were caused by the railroads? These thoughts are suggested by an article entitled, "If the Railroads Did It?" in *Roads and Streets* (Chicago). We read in this publication:

"A speed of twenty miles per hour is the limit which the Chicago police department has been attempting to enforce on street traffic since last summer. For special locations and circumstances lower limits are imposed. The effort is inspired by no grudge against motorists as a class, nor by any mere desire to assert authority, but by the plain duty of reducing an automobile accident rate which, during the busy season, was causing more than two deaths and several times that number of serious injuries daily.

"An immediate and striking reduction of accidents followed the introduction of the drastic orders, giving ample proof of what could be accomplished, but unfortunately the good record of the first weeks was not maintained. Among the causes contributing to this backsliding was the attitude of certain judges, who maintain that speeds exceeding twenty miles per hour are not necessarily unreasonable, and who on this ground dismissed many of the speeding cases brought before them. Statements by these judges indicate that they consider something slightly under thirty miles per hour, as reasonable for many parts of the city. The editor can express no opinion on the legal phase of the matter, but practically it seems that the police are dead right and the judges wrong."

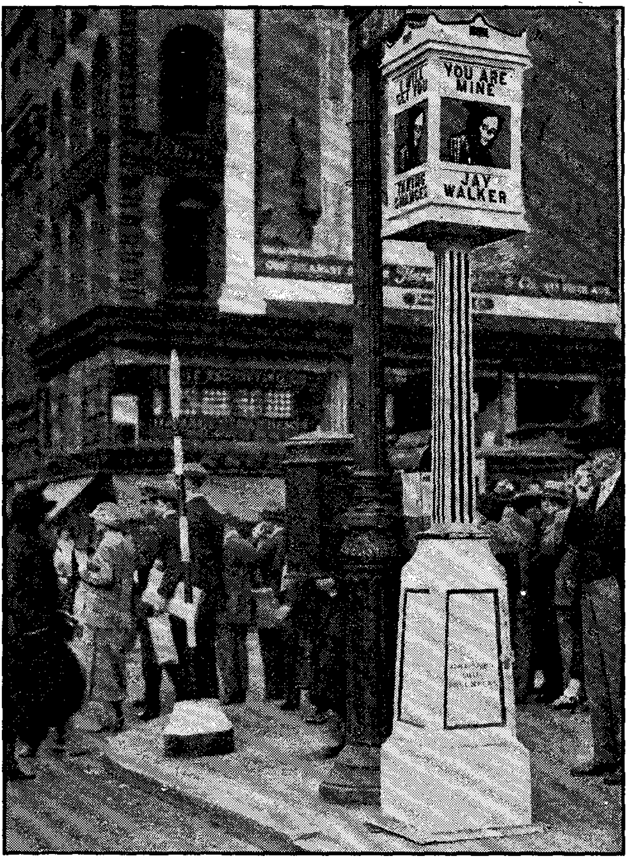
The writer in *Roads and Streets* then quotes these pertinent paragraphs from a Chicago *Tribune* editorial on the subject of automobile accidents:

"Collins (Chief of Police), we assume, is trying to make twenty miles an hour the accepted habit of driving in the streets. Add ten miles to that and you have a fairly good passenger-train speed. This city would have a fit if 200,000 passenger trains were taking their own direction through the streets at something under thirty miles an hour, and by October 18 in this year had killed 541 people.

"No one would say that was reasonable. No one ever did. The railroads elevated their tracks, and because they were responsible for damages the millions they spent were of economic advantage. The question is one of security or speed. We believe that the speed is a nervous or wilful habit without any justification. Time is important, but not that important.'"

And the comparison is said to be well made: "The city simply would not tolerate a railroad accident record like that of the autos." To continue the discussion in *Roads and Streets:*

"In 1923, 22,600 people were killed and 678,000 injured in automobile accidents in the United States. In 1922, the nearest year for which we have comparative statistics available, the railroads killed 6,325 and injured 134,871. But of the 6,325 killed, 4,465, or about 70 per cent. were neither passenger nor employees. Some of them died through the fault of the roads, but the majority were trespassers, both legally and morally, on railroad property. The worst rail accident record of the last twenty-five years was that of 1907, with 11,839 killed, of whom more than half were trespassers.



Kadel & Herbert News photograph

A NEW YORK WARNING TO "JAY-WALKERS"

At the busy corner of Fifth Avenue and 42d Street.

"We rightly require of the railroads the expenditure of vast sums for protective signaling, the elimination of grade-crossings, and other provisions for the avoidance of accident, but for protection from reckless motorists the public has only a set of laws difficult of enforcement. We grant that the twenty-mile rule in some instances will slow drivers below what they can do safely. So would a thirty-mile or a thirty-five-mile rule. Also one man may be a safer driver at thirty miles per hour than another is at twenty miles. But the problem is to cut down the accident rate, and it simply isn't possible to do this and give a minimum liberty of action to every motorist at the same time.

"The laws of certain Eastern States requiring that drivers be licensed only after satisfactory examination are a protection to pedestrians and a benefit to drivers who are competent, but they can not exclude every unfit nor insure unfailing good judgment. Neither can the law distinguish between good and bad drivers and permit speeds according to ability. Still further, there is great difficulty in securing observance of a varying set of speed laws.

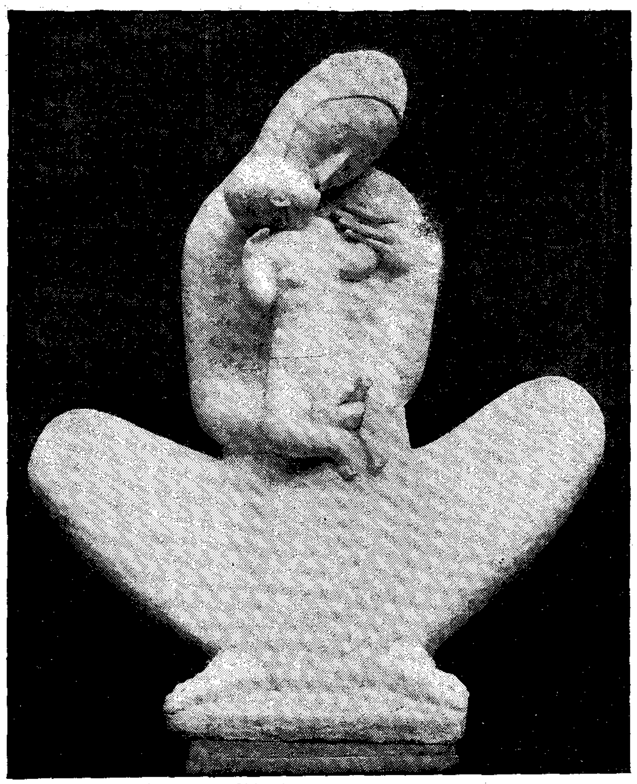
"Does the careful motorist complain that the law makes him suffer for no fault of his own? Let him remember then, the accident victims who, for no fault of their own suffer—not the loss of a trifle of time, but the loss of life itself or of powers as dear as life."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

MESTROVIC, THE SERB

IVAN MESTROVIC'S POSTPONED AMERICAN VISIT has at last materialized. An exhibition of his sculpture opened at the Brooklyn Museum on November 21 and will ultimately make an itinerary that will bring the Jugo-Slavic sculptor before the attention of a wide audience here. It happens, says Mr. Forbes Watson of the New York *World*, with a grimace at internationalism, "that the name of Mestrovic is known to more Americans than the names of half a dozen leading native sculptors, and this quite without regard to his superiority or inferiority as a sculptor." But a certain romance clings to the history of Mestrovic. Time was, during the Great War, that his sculpture was about all that Serbia had left from the wreck of invasion. An exhibition which had been held in London in 1915 was destined for presentation here; the work was to be shown as a bid for sympathy with the stricken country, the financial backing of the effort was secured, the tons of heroic stone work was loaded upon a ship at Hull—when the sea became unsafe, owing to the intensive German submarine campaign. The Crown Prince of Serbia, who had headed the Committee of Patrons, called a halt. Serbia could not afford to run the risk of losing her last possession—the work of her son of genius. And nine years have passed. Mr. Cortissoz of *The Herald Tribune* expresses a wonder that it has taken so long for Mestrovic to reach this country. This is the story. Despite the heroic size of so much of his work he has been a great traveler, as Mr. Cortissoz shows:



Courtesy of the Brooklyn Museum of Fine Arts

MADONNA AND CHILD

Italian and Slavic influences seem combined in this charming work by Mestrovic, the famous Jugo-Slav sculptor.

> "Tho he is only forty-one, he has long had a wide European repute. At the international exhibition in Rome, in 1911, he made the Serbian pavilion an object of enthusiasm to the critics, his productions therein displayed exciting them by their novelty and strength, and ever since he has been the hero of a kind of cult The English went mad over the exhibition which was arranged for him at the Victoria and Albert Museum in the summer of 1915, and he has gone on steadily from success to success. In a preface to the catalog of the show now organized at the Brooklyn Museum it is stated that, beginning with his first appearance at Vienna in 1902, there have been forty-three exhibitions of Mestrovic's works in twenty different European cities. He has put forth nearly four hundred sculptures, and numbers of them are in public museums or in the galleries of private collectors. Over a hundred pieces are in the present exhibition. They came to explain a famous name and a legend, to enlighten us on a phenomenon which has been about as salient as anything in recent European art."

The biography of the man is a necessary background to a sympathetic appreciation of the work. Mr. Cortissoz sketches his origin and early environment, and then points out a curious paradox that his work exemplifies:

> "The Jugo-Slav or Croat is the heir to a romantic past. The veriest peasant is stirred to ardor by the history of his country's great men. Their greatness was not potent enough for them to win against the Turks in the decisive battle of Kossovo, fought in 1389, but the last Serbian Czar, then eliminated with his empire, left behind him memories which the people have never ceased to cherish. Mestrovic, himself the son of a peasant farmer, was born and grew up among these memories. They influenced him when as a boy he exercised a natural talent for carving in stone and wood. They remained with him when at eighteen he was apprenticed to a Dalmatian marble-worker, and they followed him to Vienna when he journeyed to that city a year or so later, and, at the Academy, definitely launched upon an artistic career. They have colored the spirit of most of the work he has done. He is a national type, if ever there was one, an expression of Jugo-Slav ideas, of the Jugo-Slav temperament. Sprung from the soil, he embodies in his art something in the nature of a primitive force. He seems animated by a sort of rude energy. Yet, with all this elemental power, he has developed into one of the most sophisticated types we have ever encountered. It lends a curious interest to his work.
>
> "There is something paradoxical about him. The racial quality to which we have alluded is present so unmistakably that there is no danger of his being assigned to this or that current school in European sculpture. But, on the other hand, the completely fresh, unspoiled individuality which you would expect under such circumstances is hardly there. Somewhere in his cosmos there must lurk what we can only describe as an unconsciously assimilative instinct. We do not figure him as sitting deliberately at the feet of a given master, deliberately cultivating a given style. Nevertheless, he is an exemplar of all the styles, an eclectic whose sympathies are as various as the ramifications of plastic art. At one moment he seems antique, at another medieval or Renaissance, and at still another to be strongly tinctured by what is to-day known as 'modernism.' He can be Florentine or Byzantine. He will make his 'Dancer' an echo of Athens, and then in an archaic relief he will vaguely revive the sentiment of a sculpture from Nineveh. His 'Salome' might have been based upon a Greek marble, but when you see his 'Archangel Gabriel,' with his pure line, your mind goes straight back to the frescos of Fra Angelico. There is, we repeat, no sense of the copyist conveyed by any of these designs. That is why interest in them is stimulated, not killed, as it would be by the simply imitative sculptor. One is attracted, not repelled, by these adventures of an artistic personality among traditions. For there is a vitalizing spark glowing in every new form that his protean art takes. He may give the beholder pause,

making him sigh for a cleaner cut, more original and creative inspiration. But somehow the beholder is never bored. He is, after all, in the presence of a genuine artist."

Puzzled by the conflicting impressions given off by the exhibition, Mr. Cortissoz asks what justification there is for the tremendous sensation that Mestrovic has made. Going on:

"Europe, as we have indicated, has acclaimed him in unstinted terms. Rodin thought well of him (and Rodin's influence, by the way, is perceptible in more than one of the works). The English were, we repeat, quite unbridled in their praise. But they were not absolutely unanimous. Claude Phillips was enraptured, but there were malcontents, among them Mr. Selwyn Image. 'That M. Mestrovic has both skill and genius,' he wrote, 'no unprejudiced man would deny. At the same time, not a little of his work strikes me as wilful, inchoate, amorphous, even monstrous.' He thought that, whatever the merits of Mestrovic's work, 'its influence upon students and the public will be a widespread and largely an unwholesome influence.' We question the latter judgment. On the contrary, Mestrovic's powerful imaginative drift and the breadth of handling which goes with it ought to constitute, as it seems to us, a sound stimulus, an influence with nothing unwholesome about it at all. But we sympathize a little with the restless Mr. Image. Mestrovic doesn't strike us as altogether the portent that he has seemed to so many observers of his previous exhibitions. He has 'skill and genius,' yes, but there are certain other things he lacks. To one of them we have already offered the reader a clue. It lies in that very variety which is superficially so beguiling. This is the defect of the sculptor's quality. You can not see the forest because of the trees. While you are admiring the ability shown in these sculptures you begin to wonder what the central character of Mestrovic is really like. We looked over a group of lithographs supplementing the main exhibit. They are boldly drawn, possest of an engaging simplicity. But they made us think of Blake as much as of Mestrovic. It is constantly like that. It may be that he has never even heard of Blake. The lithographs are in no wise 'derivative.' But they have that way of falling short of the unquestionable originality which is the sign manual of the great artist."

Mr. Watson, we find, sounds a note that is not only less enthusiastic but rather dubious:

"The wisdom of a publicity campaign which asks the American public to swallow the art of Mestrovic with its eyes shut and its ears open is dubious. It is not at all important that the American public should overrate Mestrovic as much as the English public did. The important thing is to permit the public to look at the work with an unprejudiced eye instead of trying to overcome our dear, good, democratic people by telling them how many European Kings have bought sculpture by Mestrovic or how many English peers have served on Mestrovic committees.

"Besides, the art of Mestrovic has a great publicity or, to put it better, a great exhibition quality in itself. It isn't made up of book-ends or table fountains. The exhibition contains large pieces and the work is often imposingly mannered. It is frequently affected and often able, but the ability is seldom of the highest sculptural order. There is not the sense of beauty that is found in the work of Lembruck, the German sculptor, whose art might better have been imported by our museums. Its archaisms are not as understood as Bourdelle's, and its stylisms sometimes but thinly disguise a lack of soundness. The sculpture of Mestrovic has the quality that insures its exhibition success. It looks great and the face value that it gives itself, so to speak, lasts for a while, but the form does not always hold up as one comes back to these assertive works. Still Mestrovic is world-famous, his sculpture is effective, and the story is grand. Moreover, all the academicians will think he's modern.

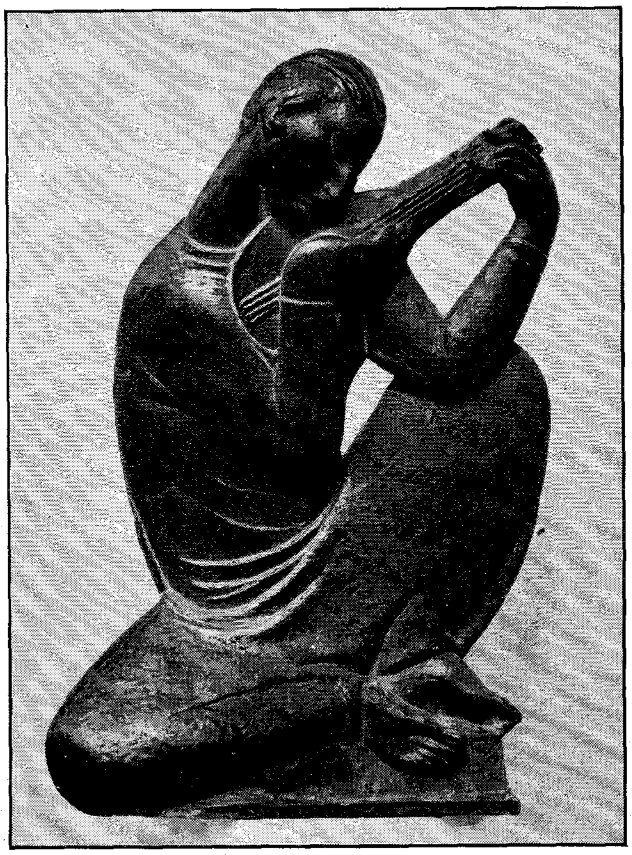
"In addition to creating an enormous amount of sculpture, Mestrovic must have taken a more or less active part in the immense exhibition campaign which is now culminating in the land of the dollar. He is here in America with his exhibition, and is receiving the tributes of official dinners and receptions that only the internationally famous receive.

"Add to a vast production and to an extraordinary energetic exhibition campaign the hazards and annoyances necessary to secure distinguished committee and royal patrons, and the entire performance becomes a managerial feat of the first order. But the whole international campaign has had behind it more than mere managerial genius, for it had behind it the sculpture of Mestrovic. And Mestrovic's sculpture has striking qualities."

MENACES TO THE CROSS-WORDERS

CROSS-WORD PUZZLERS may scent trouble ahead and brace themselves to meet it—that is, if their devotion to the new fad is to be maintained. The New York *World* finds a chance for all the meddling agencies that our country has developed, and almost imagines a new cause for democratic revolt:

"It is remarkable that organized opposition to the cross-word puzzle addiction has not yet reared its head. Of course it will. The dissipation until lately has interfered only with relatively unimportant matters, such as domestic economy, the keeping of business engagements, and the dispatch of affairs in general. So it has been condoned.



THE BROODING EAST

Comes out in Mestrovic's "Girl with a Guitar."

"Difficult as it is to find anybody engaged in his accustomed employment, things contrive to get done, and until they go utterly to smash, an anti-puzzle league may find difficulty in forwarding prohibitory legislation. Moreover, Congress has not met since cross-words became all-engrossing. If the legislators have acquired the habit, as presumably they have, it is hard to see how they will find time for legislation; nor will they entertain without extraordinary inducements an anti-puzzle lobby.

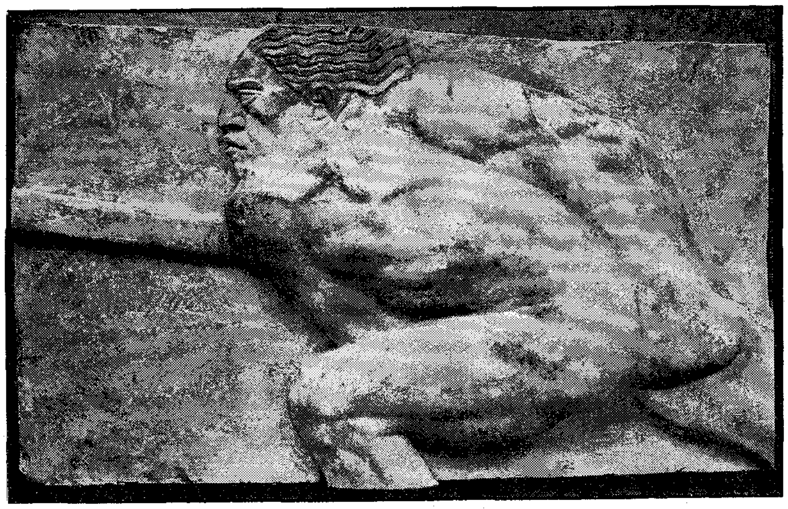
"But a really serious indictment of the craze is uttered by the president of an athletic union, who asserts that it interferes with the training of football players, sprinters, and other young men engaged in like activities of paramount importance. The country might waive the injury to law, to medicine and all such minor avocations by the intemperate hunt for synonyms, but it is horrible to contemplate the outcome suggested by the sporting official, namely, that the athletic supremacy of the United States is threatened by the cross-word puzzle.

"If the Bill of Rights permits, Congress may see its duty clear to bar the dictionary to all athletes. Should an anti-puzzle drive gain headway, devotees at large will do well to stave off absolute prohibition. They must hold out for a puzzle a day at the minimum."

No newspaper seems to dare to lift its head to-day without a cross-word puzzle to bemuse its readers. Some even begin with the young and have a "junior" specimen. *The World*, itself, succumbs and announces through F. P. A. that if its daily offering doesn't put an end to unemployment, it will try something else.

STEVENSON IN EXTREMIS

FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS WAS PAID at an auction sale the other day for the manuscript of Stevenson's "Requiem"—"Under the wide and starry sky." It is a piece of paper that remains as a souvenir of one of the darkest periods of the author's life. He was alone, in San Francisco, ill, all but starving, and cut off from friendly relations with his father and mother whose sympathy had been outraged by what they regarded his recalcitrance in religion, life and morals. This situation, at least, is presented in "Robert Louis Stevenson, a Critical Biography" by a Scottish writer, John A. Steuart, tho there are still remaining friends and admirers of the old worshipful type who dispute some of the positions taken in this new and vivid work. There is likely to be little doubt of the accuracy of the presentation of this particular episode. Stevenson had come to California to meet the woman who later became his wife, but their marriage was delayed by circumstances; he was short of money as was often the case up to the last few years of his life; his earning capacity was hampered by ill-health and distance from what market he then had, and the former source of supplies—his father's purse—was closed to him. We turn to Mr. Steuart:


RODIN, PERHAPS, WITH A DIFFERENCE

But the personal Mestrovic touch is in "The Warrior" as well

> "Then it was a frantic struggle for bare existence. The gods, said the Greek oracle, never do things by halves. It was decreed that Stevenson should drink of lees and dregs. At first, in the days of comparative affluence, he allowed himself seventy cents, about two and ninepence, a day for food—ten cents for breakfast, fifty cents for a midday dinner, and ten cents for tea. Very soon, however, the half-dollar dwindled to a quarter and the dime to the modest nickel, equivalent to twopence-halfpenny of British money. Sometimes there was neither quarter nor dime. He had a few belongings left in Edinburgh, including some books. These in his extremity he directed Charles Baxter to sell; but the meager proceeds seemed but to aggravate his poverty. Once, when 'feeling seedy' from a chill, he longed for a drink, and tho worn and tired, would have walked 'half a mile for a brandy-and-soda.' Such indulgences, however, were for men of money. In France and London Prince Bountiful had spent the greater part of £1,000 in a short time with unreckoning generosity; now the smallest copper was unspeakably precious, for it meant life. Stevenson himself must have thought miserably enough of the contrast. In his darkest days in London Carlyle came within measurable distance of starvation; in San Francisco in the early part of 1880 Stevenson was actually, literally starving. His own reckoning was, that for a space of some eight mortal weeks the quantity of food he ate never exceeded two ounces a day. As a last straw in destitution and wretchedness, his people at home definitely cast him off. There was to be no more help from Number 17 Heriot Row. The situation would have killed most men. By what miracle did he live through it? The only possible answer is that he was Robert Louis Stevenson."

Stevenson, however, was resolved not to die. "More, he was resolved to put his own philosophy of cheerfulness to a final and crucial test." Therefore "he assumed an air of almost boisterous gaiety, talked exuberantly with those about him, wrote impish, boyish letters to his friends, especially to Henley and Charles Baxter. Those two, knowing him to the core, would read between the lines and understand." People at home, friends, wrote him good advice and he replied asking that "instead of preaching or criticizing, could his friends not send him a letter with a jest in it?" He did not write complaints, but announced that he was "carrying topgallant sails again." Besides:

> "There were genuine consolations. After being sweated out of a pleuritic fever, he had a 'delicious sense of being born again in an expurgated edition.' For such a feeling scarcely any price was too high. Rather curiously he was moved to avow that, 'being a bad man,' he thought a little suffering, not more than he could bear, was likely to prove good medicine for him. The avowal, however, was not made in meekness nor from any desire to honor the Christian precept by turning the other cheek. Rather was it made in proof of his early declaration to Mrs. Sitwell that nothing could depress him, not even the captious criticisms of his old friends. For example, they said that 'The Amateur Emigrant' was a failure and 'The Story of a Lie' not so good as it might be. Very well, so be it. Out of failure the brave man would pluck success, out of defeat, victory."

But the other side was not in his keeping or power to contrive:

> "His physician, Dr. Bamford, whose zeal and care he has gratefully commemorated, thought he could not recover. On his own part he felt he was dying. He was not afraid; but he was grievously disappointed. Was he really, then, to shuffle off the mortal coil in this unheroic, sidelong fashion? After all he had resolved, ventured, and endured, after all his passionate dreams of success and happiness, was this to be the end, to die like a miserable castaway in a sordid lodging amid an alien people and the grime of a foreign city? He had done his utmost, wasted himself till there was scarcely a scrap of body left, and all he had dared and endeavored was going down in unredeemed failure.
>
> "Fortunately, God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb. Suffering dulls the edge of sensibility; exhaustion means repose. 'It is all very strange,' wrote the dying Sterling to Carlyle, 'but not one-hundredth part so sad as it seems to the standers-by.' To Stevenson it was strange, inexpressibly strange, but by no means appalling. In the words of his own poem, 'Death appears and we must rise and go.' But if the feeble body failed, the mind was self-possest. Thinking of many things as he lay there—of home and kindred, of estranged affection, of blighted hopes and shattered dreams, and not least of the long, long rest which nothing could disturb—there came to him, as a fit summing-up of everything, the best, as they are the most familiar and touching, lines he ever wrote:
>
> Home is the sailor, home from the sea,
> And the hunter home from the hill.
>
> "The financial position was distressing, and a touch of tragic irony was added by the incompetency of the post-office. Through Charles Baxter news of Stevenson's pitiable straits reached Number 17 Heriot Row—with what effect may be imagined. Louis might be the Prodigal Son over again, with added follies and iniquities all his own, but he could not be left to starve. In pity, tho by no means in forgiveness, Thomas Stevenson at once sent a remittance of £20 to his erring son; and it went astray. Stevenson, probably hoping for some such act of grace at the last moment, felt, in his disappointment over aid withheld, that all was to end without so much as a message of sympathy from those who were still dear to him and were then very tenderly in his thoughts, however deeply his conduct divided him from them. The thought that they had forgotten him, ceased to care for him, was, it is quite clear, the bitterest of all."

In the crisis of his illness Mrs. Osborne, the Mrs. Stevenson to be, became his nurse, and he was tided over the critical hour. When his awful plight was made known in Edinburgh, there came from that source the heartening message: "Count on two hundred and fifty pounds annually." It was not until a few years later, tho in a crisis of sickness and shortened means almost as bad, that he completed the poem in its present form.

REMEMBERING HENLEY

As OFTEN QUOTED, PERHAPS, as Stevenson's "Requiem" is Henley's heroic lyric:

"I am the master of my fate;
I am the captain of my soul."

But is this all that there is left in memory of "W. E. H." who wielded a power in literary London of the Nineties that was equaled by no one else in literary journalism? Young men gathered about him and wrote after his standards; but the curious news recently comes from that city on the Thames that now "nobody ever mentions him." He has probably had an equal subsidence among us, but the New York *Herald Tribune* makes a valiant effort to rescue his shade:

"Shades of that blithe phenomenon, the Renaissance of the Nineties! Is Henley, then, he who was in his day so potent and so acclaimed, only a shattered colossus, like Shelley's tumbledown King of Kings? We can not believe it, or doubt that he will somehow be revived and persist—if only in affectionate remembrance of what he did to foster the most characteristic and valuable literary impulses of his time.

"The 'Burly' of Stevenson's favorite talkers, Henley was, as it happened, the victim of physical disability, but the soul of him was the soul of a stalwart, and he entered the journalistic field as the apostle of what might be called liberalized truculence. Max's neat description of Hall Caine as an author who wrote at the top of his voice might, with some touch eliminating the suggestion of shrillness, have equally well been applied to the editor of *The Scots Observer*. In those old remembered pages, to memory endeared, Henley did not precisely shout, but he made himself very clearly heard, and incessantly he beat the proud imperial drum. In one of the best known of his poems he begins with a forthright exclamation—

What have I done for you,
England, my England!

"He helped keep alive the spirit of manliness and courage, among other things—fidelity to convictions and the readiness to fight for them. Above all things he nourished the scorn of dulness and hatred of the second rate. In witness thereof he made *The Scots Observer* unique among legendary nests of singing birds.

"Did ever editor have such a galaxy of contributors, young, ardent, chock-full of the talent, and sometimes the genius, to justify the confident energy of their charge? They all gathered to his standard, all the men of parts, all the forerunners of a new day. It was Henley who saw the gifts of new men and gave them their chance. He had only to glimpse a Kipling or a Barrie or a Conrad to divine the powers latent in him. He saw the man of promise and welcomed him with fit beatings of the drum aforementioned. And with his encouragement there went the critical admonition without which even your man of genius may sometimes go astray. It has been said of Henley that he could be brutal. After Stevenson's death, when the Stevensonians had wellnigh obliterated him beneath the pressure of indiscriminate eulogy, Henley sickened of all that gush and came to the rescue of his friend. He did so by mixing candor with his loyalty and straightway got himself into a fearful mess. The Stevensonians pelted him as a renegade and an outcast. It did not disturb him. He had only exercised once more the prerogative of the critic, which is to see things as they are and fix them in a rational perspective. He loved R. L. S. much. But he loved literature more."

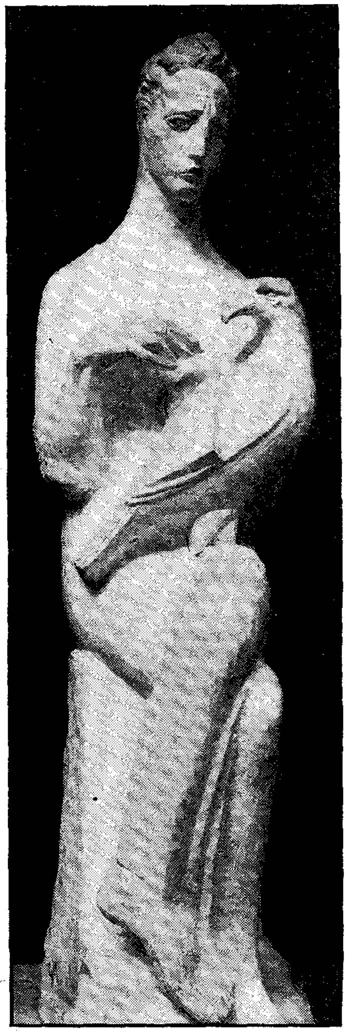
The story of his break with Stevenson is fully told in the new Steuart biography above quoted, and the verdict is apt to weigh heavily on Henley's side. The editorial continues:

"Students of Elizabethan and Renaissance letters owe him an unpayable debt for the 'Tudor Translations,' a series which we see, by the way, is wisely to be, after all these years, augmented. He started to edit Byron, and the single volume he produced is so good that we have never ceased to regret the quietus put upon his enterprise by the canonical Coleridge-Prothero edition. His 'Lyra Heroica' is the best poetical anthology ever made for boys. He made a fascinating book out of what he called the 'scraps and shreds recovered from the shot rubbish of fourteen years of journalism.' Nor is there any trace of 'group thinking' about this masterful leader of a group.

"He was himself a long way off from greatness. Sometimes, in prose or in verse, he wrote fustian. The oft quoted 'Invictus' is inflated stuff. But there is authentic music in the 'London Voluntaries,' and on occasion he could strike a lovely note. In the 'Margaritæ Sorori,' for example, occur these lines:

So be my passing!
My task accomplish'd and the long day done,
My wages taken, and in my heart
Some late lark singing,
Let me be gather'd to the quiet west,
The sundown splendid and serene,
Death.

"No, Henley isn't going to be altogether forgotten. 'Nobody ever mentions him.' But the things that are really worth while have a way of refusing to remain permanently obscured. The drum beats still reverberate in some attentive ears, and even in those now neglectful their echoes will sooner or later be heard."



SCULPTURE IN MAKING

This is Mestrovic's study for the finished figure called "The Evangelist."

THE COVER—The artist represented on the cover this week, Francis Luis Mora, is a naturalized South American, having been born July 27, 1874, in Montevideo, Uruguay. He was brought to the United States at an early age and educated in the public schools of New York and Boston, beginning his art education in the school of drawing and painting at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, going thence to the Art Students League in New York. On the completion of his studies there he was elected vice-president, and about 1892 launched into the work of an illustrator for leading magazines and periodicals. His more important work has been in the line of decorative panels, one of which is placed in the Lynn, Massachusetts, Public Library, another in the Orpheum Theater of Los Angeles, and one figuring in the Missouri State Building of the St. Louis Exposition. His "Jeanne Cartier" is hung in the Toledo Museum, "Color Harmony" in the Newark Museum, and "The Fortune Teller" in the Butler Art Institute, Youngstown, Ohio. He has been the recipient of many of the important art prizes, such as the Sears of Boston, the Beal, the Evans, the Hallgarten, and the Shaw prize, besides receiving medals from the Philadelphia Art Club, the St. Louis Exposition, the Fine Arts Exposition, Buenos Aires, and the San Francisco Exposition. He is a member of practically all the important Art Clubs of America. In recent years he has been much occupied in the painting of portraits.

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE COLLEGE NOT A FAITH-WRECKER

COLLEGE ATHEISTS ARE IN A MINORITY is the comforting assertion of a college professor who has watched and studied the fermentation of learning in the minds of youth as she lectured to them on the problems of philosophy. Such religious derelicts as she finds were, for the most part, made at home, and in a discussion of the subject she reaches the conclusion that those who have been well grounded in faith will not forsake it when education opens up new vistas to them. Frequently parents have much trepidation in sending their sons and daughters off to college, lest they come back with faith shattered and moral standards lowered, writes Dr. Georgia Harkness, associate professor of philosophy and education in Elmira College, Elmira, New York. Such fears, she tells us in *Zion's Herald* (Methodist), "have been unduly aroused by the lurid and distorted pictures of college life set forth in certain modern novels, and by the equally unfounded alarms of theological calamity-howlers who see in the advance of science the wreckage of religious faith." To be sure, tragedies sometimes occur in college, as elsewhere; but, we are told, the outlook is not so dismal as it has been painted, and parents may rest assured that the faith and morals of their children are at least as safe in college as in any ordinary environment.

SHE WARNS PARENTS

Dr. Georgia Harkness says that most religious derelicts are made at home.

Yet it can not be denied that something is wrong, for, we are told, the Church has not a strong hold on the loyalty of the average college student. Dr. Harkness believes that the college student of to-day is not less religious than in the past, tho to a greater extent he is giving expression to his religious interests through channels other than the Church. The Church, meantime, is losing its greatest opportunity for moral and spiritual progress. As Dr. Harkness sees it, the attitude of the college student toward religion usually takes one of four forms: (1) an immature but genuine religious experience and an acceptance of the principles of Jesus without much regard for their ecclesiastical dress; (2) uncertainty, confusion, and suspension of judgment regarding religious beliefs; (3) open hostility to religion—a cock-sure adolescent atheism; (4) indifference. Regarding the first group, she finds little cause for alarm. "A broader spirit of tolerance is constantly being fostered in the colleges which will make for more united action among the churches in days to come. Students are impatient of any denominational or doctrinal haggling which obscures the main issue, and in increasing numbers they are making the application of the spirit of Christ to their own lives and to social problems the dominant element in religion." Those in the second group will emerge from their "growing-pains" with no impairment of their faith. If they do any thinking for themselves they will usually come through with a stronger, more intelligent basis for their faith. Dr. Harkness has no desire to blink the fact that some professors, in some colleges, "do exert an anti-religious influence from both an academic and a personal standpoint." She goes on:

"I believe much materialism is taught, and too little attention given to the shaping of positive religious beliefs. But I believe also that the faith-destroying, heresy-indoctrinating college professor has been advertised out of all proportion to his real importance. No student has any reasonable excuse for losing his religion under the instruction that is given in most of our colleges, whether denominational or non-sectarian. If he fails to emerge from 'the yeasty period' with a wholesome religious faith, we can not lay all the blame at the door of the college."

It is the atheistic group that has caused the chief alarm, but Dr. Harkness finds that there are no more atheists, proportionately, in college than elsewhere. Of these some are sincere, and in anguish because of their sincerity. Others are merely exercising the flamboyant spirit of youth. The real danger, says Dr. Harkness, lies in religious indifference, and she asks:

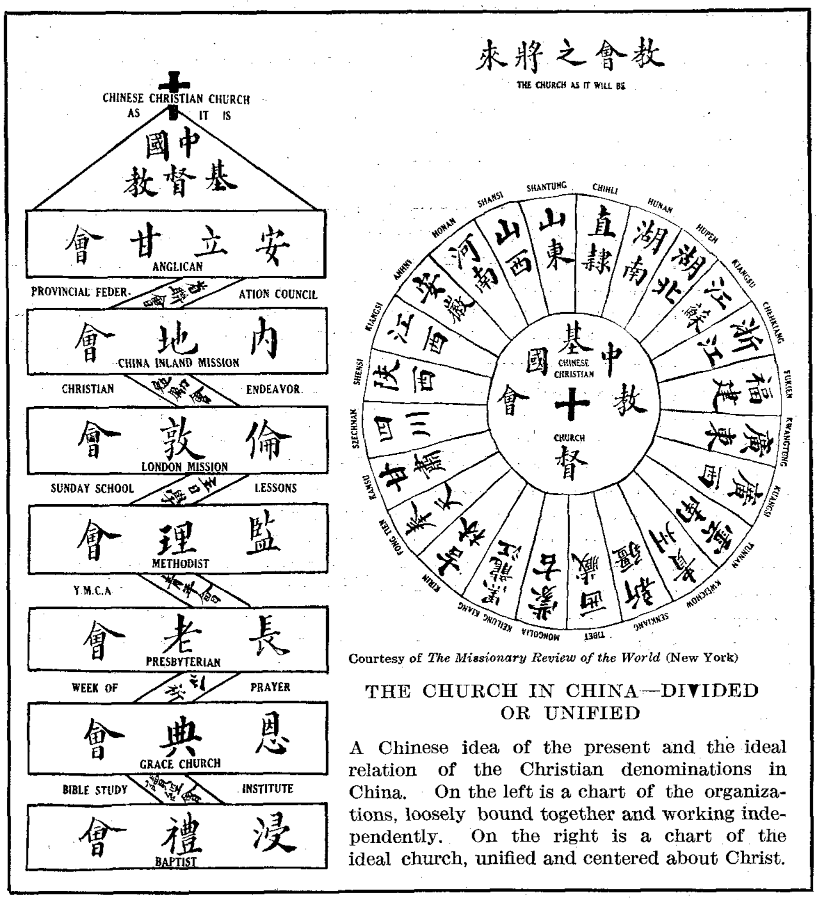
"Whose fault is it? The college must shoulder its share of the responsibility. It is doubtless true that the colleges have failed to do all that they might to foster the religious life of their students. Social and athletic activities have been allowed, perhaps, to absorb too large a proportion of the student's time. College faculties have not always been alive to their responsibility. Chapel services are apt to be desultory, and Bible instruction meager. Our colleges, even the best of them, fall far short of being perfect institutions. But in fairness it should be recognized that in practically all our colleges, including tax-supported institutions, there are agencies which are definitely aiming to promote the religious life of the students. The value of the chapel services conducted by the college varies, of course, in different institutions; but their very existence indicates at least an attempt on the part of the college to bring the students together for corporate worship. Most college faculties contain a goodly number of instructors who have a sympathetic interest in religion, and a few who take a vital part in promoting the religious welfare of the students. Many students are strengthened not only intellectually but spiritually by college contacts. If others lose the vitality of their religious experience, the fault can not lie wholly with the college."

The root of the trouble, asserts Dr. Harkness, lies farther back. With due recognition of the task of the college, she believes that the responsibility for the religious welfare of students rests primarily upon the churches and homes from which they come. The college years are formative; but the preceding years are even more critical. So—

"The problem reduces down to the need for a more effective program of religious education in the pre-college days. Such a program must minister to every aspect of the lives of our young people, intellectual, physical, and social as well as spiritual, and must develop a strong personal loyalty to Christ and the church. The responsibility rests also on the church of the college community. For unless the church takes a friendly interest in the student and offers him preaching that is neither sentimental nor dogmatic, it is not likely to hold his interest in the conflict of any activities which claim his attention. The question, after all, is largely settled before he gets to college. Students who come with an unwreckable faith built on reason and experience do not become religious derelicts."

A BUSINESS MAN'S CRITICISM OF MISSIONS

CHRISTIANS WHO EMPHASIZE SECT instead of Christianity multiply the difficulties of their job of Christianizing the world. At home and abroad this idea is constantly being hammered into the consciousness of the denominations, by none more strongly than by those who bring back word from the mission field. It is inconceivable that the world may be Christianized except by a united church, says R. A. Doan, an Ohio business man who has served as voluntary secretary of the Disciples missionary society, and who has but lately returned from a visit to many lands in which he has been observing the work of the missions. He was struck with the number of labels offered to the non-Christians. The stress is on the label, as if Christianity could be put up in cans, some of which contain a better quality of the Christian religion than others. It took twenty years of planning and negotiation for the Methodists, Presbyterians and Congregationalists in Canada to unite in one body, and Mr. Doan heard it stated in Japan that unless the earthquake hastened the spirit of union it would take fifty years to accomplish church union in that part of the world. A year has passed since that statement, and Mr. Doan thinks "the greatest Christian tragedy growing out of the earthquake is the almost entire absence of encouragement from the boards in America or from Japan itself toward the establishment of any closer union between Christian forces." It is, he says, "the saddest thing I contemplate in connection with Christianity in Japan." Mr. Doan's observations were woven into an address which he delivered before the recent International Convention of the Disciples of Christ, at Cleveland, and the paper is published in *The Christian Century* (Undenominational).



Courtesy of *The Missionary Review of the World* (New York)

THE CHURCH IN CHINA—DIVIDED OR UNIFIED

A Chinese idea of the present and the ideal relation of the Christian denominations in China. On the left is a chart of the organizations, loosely bound together and working independently. On the right is a chart of the ideal church, unified and centered about Christ.

In Jubbulpore, India, notes this business man, another communion has built a seminary within a few hundred yards of a Disciples seminary. An attempt to cooperate fell through because of theological questions, and his comment is: "Two weak institutions, feebly representing Christianity." In the Philippines, we are told, the partizan spirit in the various bodies of Christians is "enough to break one's heart." It is noted by this recently returned observer that the Japanese constitute the only large literate body of people in Asia, that China presents the most potent possibilities in the world for untrammeled Christianity, that India offers a field in which the most tremendous social changes will soon take place with or without the aid of Christianity. The Philippines, we are told, contain a self-assertive, self-conscious, newly literate leadership which will not brook the interference of a divided Christianity. Here are "prospects" for Christian salesmen; but these conditions will not wait. To make a "sale,"

> "We can not quibble by the presentation of our differences to these people. Methodists, Disciples, Presbyterians and the more than one hundred other Christian organizations working in these lands must either recognize as a Christian every person who lives a Christlike life or our cause is lost so far as our generation is concerned. There is no other way, my friends. From the very early days there have been differences of opinion in the church. Paul must have been considered a dangerous liberal. He certainly was vigorous in his belief that the gospel was for Gentile as well as Jew. His point of view was most unacceptable to many in Jerusalem. Had he never felt the call to go to Ephesus and Corinth and Macedonia and Rome, doubtless circumcision would still be required of one desiring to become a Christian as it was of men like Cornelius in the beginning. But this difference did not divide the church, tho it was serious enough to require a church council. There was room in the church for such as Paul and Timothy as well as for Peter and James. It is significant that it was the foreign missions program of the early church that compelled the opening of the door wide enough to permit the entrance into the church of those who believed in Christ, but who were unwilling to become Jews. I plead with all the strength at my command that we identify ourselves with all those who believe in Christ.
>
> "We, as a people, ought to rejoice over the necessity for such unity. How our hearts should respond to the divine urge of an expanding Christianity which demands all that every Christian has to give but which promises more than we have ever received before. We concern ourselves about finances; we are made anxious by internal discussions; we quibble over non-essentials. We are in danger of being lost without even feeling the pain of a floundering Christian world. There are details we can not avoid, but our souls must not be tried by petty things.
>
> "We dare not be smothered in traditions. Our great objective is the bringing of Christ's love to everybody everywhere. Such a movement can not be measured by a theological yardstick. The world needs more than a proclamation. The Chinese or the Japanese or the Indian does not consider our religion an ideal one when he contemplates the economic and social consequences which have resulted from the advent of the Anglo-Saxon in his midst. In bringing them the teaching of Jesus we are compelled to overcome great international wrongs. When I contemplate what we are trying to accomplish in these lands I must express my unalterable belief that the odds are too great for a divided church."

It is impossible for this critical observer not to conclude that the things which are separating Christians constitute their "greatest sin," that the greatest hindrance to foreign missions is "within the whole Christian body." No one sect, he says, can logically brand the others as the culprits. So, Mr. Doan advises his own audience,

> "Let us take the beam out of our own eye. Let us recognize Christian character and Christ-filled lives wherever we see them as sufficient evidence of the genuineness of that person's or that group's Christianity. I do not mean a hesitating or partial recognition with a sort of fear that we are going too far. Christ himself adopted a broader platform than many of us are willing to stand upon when he said 'he who is not against us is for us.'"

HOW TO SAVE THE RURAL CHURCH

"ASININE DENOMINATIONALISM" is the cause of the failure of the rural church, but it could still be saved by the national and State heads of five of the leading denominations if they would cooperate. "Some of them might have to be crucified," says Prof. Walter Burr, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, further; "but that has been done before for the Christian cause and has proved an eminently successful method of advertising a new era." Ushers for the new era were immediately forthcoming from the annual conference of the American Country Life Association, at Columbus, Ohio, before which Dr. Burr was speaking. Under the leadership of Prof. Oakel Hall, of Purdue University, sixty leaders of the Methodist Episcopal Church attending the conference took action looking to the elimination of denominational rivalry and the consequent overchurching of rural communities, and Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of Michigan Agricultural College, and president of the association, says this action is "certain to have historic significance." The Methodist recommendations urge Methodist officials to cooperate with other denominations "in an effort so to organize rural church geographical units that not more than one Protestant church to every 1,000 population shall prevail as a standard." They ask the discontinuance of Methodist churches where discontinuance would be in the interest of service to the community involved, and that Methodist churches alone in a field should be characterized by "zeal for service to the entire community and a sympathetic consideration for those whose background and training are non-Methodist." Service to the community rather than to the denomination was requested as the basis for the training and appointment of ministers. The last point of the recommendations was that "the conference membership of a Methodist minister shall not be jeopardized by appointment as a pastor of a federated or undenominational church." Twoscore ministers who are doing their work in country churches recommend one sermon on Sunday and one other service for the expressional activities of the congregation. Others recommend a frequent exchange of pulpits, by which ministers would visit with and learn to know other congregations and become familiar with the work that is being done in other churches. They point out that the exchange of pulpits and the visiting about would make for a larger degree of fellowship and would lead to interdenominational gatherings where effective work for church promotion would be done and where the combined sentiment of the churches could be marshaled behind an idea or a movement that contemplates real progress. These various recommendations became, we are told, the recommendations of the conference. Thus, it is pointed out, the spirit of cooperation, long a recognized factor in industry, is steadily gaining ground in the Church.

KINDNESS

By Edgar A. Guest

One never knows
How far a word of kindness goes;
One never sees
How far a smile of friendship flees.
Down through the years
The deed forgotten reappears.

One kindly word
The souls of many here has stirred.
Man goes his way
And tells with every passing day,
Until life's end:
"Once unto me he played the friend."

We cannot say
What lips are praising us to-day.
We cannot tell
Whose prayers ask God to guard us well.
But kindness lives
Beyond the memory of him who gives.

The Watchman-Examiner (New York).

In fact, Dr. Burr points out in his address before the American Country Life Association, the churches must cooperate or see the rural church fail utterly. Its present weakness is not disproved, he says, by an occasional excellent church, created by the aid of denominational missionary money as a demonstration. "The world knows that is not the rural church, but that it is just a thing drest up for show purposes." Evangelism of the Billy Sunday type and go-to-church campaigns, we are told, are merely efforts to give artificial respiration to a dying institution. These efforts "will not for very long avail in covering over the real and gigantic wrong of unnecessary rural denominationalism, maintained by district, State and national officialdom." Dr. Burr pleads, therefore, that these officials "either get together and make some plan to bring unity out of this rural church chaos or else take hands off the rural church altogether and watch how soon the rural people who run their own schools will run their own churches also and will develop the community church even as they are developing the community school." "As a result of denominational competition," continues Dr. Burr, as we quote him from the Indianapolis *News*,

> "Rural churches are little failing institutions because in the towns where they do exist there are too many of them. In the Middle West it is nearly always the case that where the people have one big and successful rural school there are from three to six little failing rural churches. A divided rural church does not belong in this new day of the community movement, the unified farm bureau, the consolidated school, the cooperative association, and the like. The big word in rural life to-day is unity. Every other movement and institution is using that word and practising it except the rural church.
>
> "The rural people want a united church. I have seen three church groups go to work together and raise an ample salary for a full-time pastor, only to have their hopes blasted by denominational influence from the outside.
>
> "I was pleading with a superintendent of church activities in a certain district to permit us at the agricultural college to send letters, with his approval, to the rural ministers under his direction, to get them interested in the rural community movement. We proposed to organize community clubs on a local basis and farm bureaus on a county basis. He definitely opposed the movement. 'Is it not your purpose,' he said, 'to get all the people meeting together in one place with an almost religious zeal for community welfare?' I replied he had phrased the purpose better than I could. 'Then,' said he, 'when they had become accustomed to do that and were enjoying it, don't you think they might say, "Now we are all working together; let us have just one church."' I replied if they should do that it would be a most desirable result. 'No,' he said, 'it would destroy all of our churches' organizations—all of our denominational machinery.'
>
> "Mission aid notoriously goes to those fields where there is denominational rivalry and is withheld from those fields where there is no such rivalry. The shame of town and country churches is the subsidy doled out to struggling churches to keep up the competition. There is being enough money wasted to-day in fields where there is denominational rivalry to maintain a strong church, with a well-paid ministry, and a good community Bible school, in every community in America.
>
> "Statistics show that American Protestantism is spending $3,000,000 annually to keep up this cutthroat competition and most of this money, it has been shown, is collected for another purpose."

Federation seems to be the way out for the country church, just as consolidation is proving the salvation of the rural school, observes the Kansas City *Star*. Some of the forces that previously have operated against the rural church may, we are told, be turned to its advantage. "Good roads and an increasing number of motor-cars are an important aid to the federated church, as to the consolidated school. By uniting their forces several churches may maintain an adequate building, an able minister and services as varied and attractive as those in many urban churches."

Drury College Library
Springfield, Missouri

Campbell's
PORK
AND
BEANS
WITH TOMATO SAUCE
Campbell Soup Company
CAMDEN, N. J., U. S. A.

These beans are Slow-cooked and Digestible

—and they taste so good!
That's why millions insist on

Campbell's

12 cents a can, except in Rocky Mountain States and in Canada

CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

THERE is wit in the words and a gentle cynicism in the tone of this song, by a name unfamiliar, but sponsored by *The New Statesman* (London).

EVENSONG IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

By Sigma Sashun

Out of the pattering flame-reflective street
Into the Abbey move my adagio feet,
Out of the lofty lamp-lit London dusk
Ferrying through vaulted sanctuaries a head
Calm, vesper-tolling, and subdued to shed
Gross thoughts and sabbatize the intemperate husk.

Gazing around, I glimpse the illustrious Dead;
Assembling ancestries of England loom.
Here, on this *Second Sunday after Epiphany*,
Milton and *Purcell* triumph from the tomb;
Spirits aspire on solemn-tongued antiphony,
And from their urns immortal garlands bloom.

Poets, musicians, orators, and Abstractions
Sponsorial, guard the suppliant congregation.
Fame with mum trumpet, posturing ripe attractions,
Sustains her simpering Eighteenth-Century station;
While *Shakespeare*, shy 'mid History's checked polemic,
Muses incognizant of his translation
Into a lingual culture-epidemic.
Charles Wesley; Isaac Watts; each now enjoys
Hymnistic perpetuity from boys
Chanting like scarlet-cassocked seraphim:
Here saintly *Keble* waits his Evening Hymn,
And hearkens, quiet, confident and humble.

John Gay looks glum. . . . A clergyman ascends
The pulpit steps; smoothes with one hand his hair,
And with the other hand begins to fumble
At manuscript of sermon. We prepare
Patience to listen. But *Disraeli* bends
Forward a little with his sceptic stare.

Time homilizes on. Grave ghosts are gone,
Diction has turned their monuments to stone;
Dogma has sent Antiquity to sleep
With sacrosanct stultiloquential drone.
But cryptical convulsions of the Past
Pervade the benediction's truce and sweep
Out on the organ's fugue-triumphal tone,
And hosannatic Handel liberates us at last.

The gallant figure so swiftly torn from the ranks of sport had commemoration such as few receive. This, in *The Yale Alumni Weekly*, records not only what took place at the Yale Bowl November 1, but also at Ithaca, where Haughton's own Columbia team was straining against grief for victory:

PERCY HAUGHTON

By Grace M. Sherwood

So tense we were, we two,
Torn between
Ancient allegiance to the Army,
And the Blue
Of Yale. They call
The half, and all
The eighty thousand, breathless, mute,
Bare headed, wait the flute.
Clear silver notes the bugler rings
In requiem to Haughton,
Yesterday
At play,
To-day
A memory.
To you and me
And eighty thousand, thronged,
The bugler blows a benison of beauty
For Haughton, gone,
And duty—

The game goes on!

So long as *The Irish Statesman* (Dublin) publishes the verse of Æ, we shall find it hard to pass by. Yet it is hard "to introduce" such purely mystical lines as his. It is enough to say "by Æ."

PROMISE

By Æ.

Be not so desolate
Because thy dreams have flown,
And the hall of the heart is empty
And silent as stone,
As age left by children
Sad and alone.

Those delicate children,
Thy dreams, still endure.
All pure and lovely things
Wend to the Pure.
Sigh not. Unto the fold
Their way was sure.

Thy gentlest dreams, thy frailest,
Even those that were
Born and lost in a heart beat,
Shall meet thee there.
They are become immortal
In shining air.

The unattainable beauty,
The thought of which was pain,
That flickered in eyes and on lips
And vanished again;
That fugitive beauty
Thou shalt attain.

Those lights innumerable
That led thee on and on,
The Masque of Time ended,
Shall glow into one
That shall be with thee forever,
Thy travel done.

A little bag full of unrelated things for a child to remember, or a grown-up for that matter. But it was not written by R. L. S. for the New York *Evening Post Literary Review*.

KNOWLEDGE

By Hugh Chesterman

I remember . . .
Twenty shillings in a pound,
Seven days in every week,
And once a year the earth goes round
The staring sun, and Chesapeake
Is *not* a mountain but a bay
Whereto the Susquehanna flows,
And Potomac, and goodness knows
What other streams in U. S. A.!
And twenty quires make a ream,
And grouse, in plural, is not "grice,"
And Watt revealed the use of steam,
And John of Gaunt was married twice,
Canute and Charlemagne were kings,
And Martinmas is mid-November.

. . . . . .

But there are lots and lots of things
I *can't* remember.

Mr. Dearmer in *The Westminster Gazette* relieves the tedium of much modern criticism, of appraisement and reappraisement by this skit on the Victorian age and ours:

GIANTS

By Geoffrey Dearmer

During Queen Victoria's reign
Smoke obscured the Lower Plane,
That is why we so admire
All the prophets of the Higher;
That is why tremendous men
Seemed to be the habit then.
Giants of the pen and buskin
Took the biscuit and the Ruskin;
Mighty-mouthed and most deserving
Artists like Sir Henry Irving,
William James and Morris, Jowett,
Pusey. Why, I wonder? Now it
May be that to-day in art
Is the horse behind the cart;
Or it may be rather this—
Industry gave art a miss.
England, smoke and conscious virtue
Hand in hand conspired to hurt you,
And your greatest men behaved
As if they alone were saved.

Doubtless you were virtuous, very,
But the good are often merry.
Were you ever? Was Carlyle
Ever really known to smile?
Mrs. Ward and Robert Browning
Weren't exactly keen on clowning,
Nor did Whistler and Rossetti
Ever battle with confetti.

Weren't you rather old and weary,
Rather mouldy and dundreary,
England dearie? When your great
Now reviving laureate
Smoking shag and drinking port
Used to sit and hold his court,
Used to grumble out aloud
Maud to an admiring crowd;
How the mellow ouzels fluted
In the elm, and owlets hooted
When he read "Come Down, O Maid!"
No one knows if she obeyed,
It is possible she feared
Tennyson's bird-haunted beard
As the old man of Boulong
Shocked—so double his entong—
All the birds, the blasted fir
Pine. I should have said, shocked her.

Ah! those immemorial trees!
Ah! the innumerable bees!
Ah! comparatively great
Giants, how you sat in state!
So take heart ye bards of London
And the Country, Squire and Blunden
And ye satirists whose wit well
Suits the trinity of Sitwell.
Let us one and all reflect
That our present great, elect
Supermen from Milne to Max
Are all paying super-tax.

We may not be great, but small men
Just as much as very tall men
Have a certain use, and that use
Is to save the cost of statues.

Something of the emotion of Matthew Arnold's poems of resignation over departed faith breathes in these lines from *The Outlook* (New York).

IN A TIME OF UNSETTLEMENT

By David Morton

Fewer and fewer, now, the lone defenders
Of aging shrines and questioned citadels:
The new gods and the half-gods and pretenders
Are all a noise that gathers and roars and swells
And brings a fury down on quiet altars
And brings a shouting to the temple door:
There is a cloud of dust, a flame that falters,
And battle, and the old gods are no more.

There yet will come a twilight on the spears;
When they are tossed and broken and cast by,
A half-light for the wandering ghost of years. . . .
And in that hour the old gods from the sky
Will walk abroad beneath the pitying stars,
To close those eyes, to bless those faithful scars.

The New
Custom-Built Suburban
Custom-Built Exclusiveness Without Excessive Cost

CADILLAC

For the first time a manufacturer presents Custom-Built motor cars, with Custom-Built beauty and individuality, at prices consistent with wise investment. . . . .

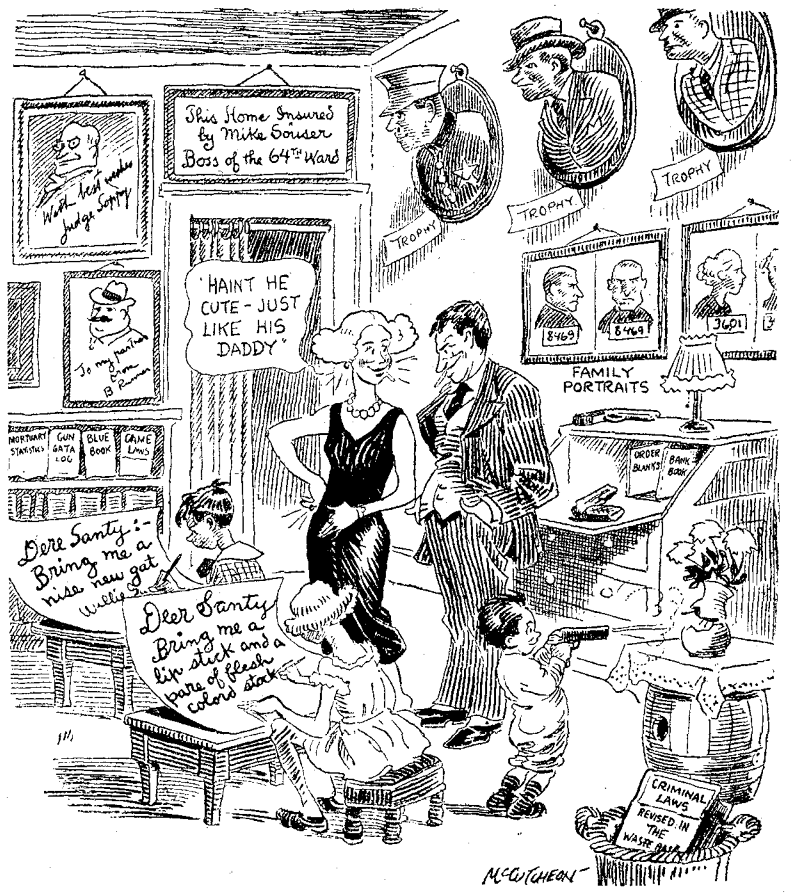
Five New V-63 Body-Types, Custom-Built by Fisher, in twenty-four distinctive and strikingly beautiful color and upholstery combinations, wheelbase 138", except the two passenger coupe which measures 132". Price range $4350 to $4950, f. o. b. Detroit.

Standard of the World

PERSONAL • GLIMPSES

THE FLOWERY END OF A CHICAGO GANGSTER

THE LEADER OF A CHICAGO GANG died a "natural" death—that is to say, he was shot by other gangsters—so his friends put him in a $10,000 coffin, contributed flowers enough to fill 25 motor-trucks, turned out an array of motor-cars unequaled in many a day, gathered a six-piece orchestra, and buried him while the police alternately held back the crowds and searched the mourners for "gats." "The picturesque event of the week," Arthur Brisbane calls this funeral, and the country in general, and Chicago in particular, seems to agree with him. There is quite as enthusiastic agreement also that the state of affairs among the rum-runners, hi-jackers, gunmen, gangsters, and other assorted thugs of Chicago, as revealed by this killing and funeral, is a challenge to any community calling itself civilized. Chicago, following the funeral, started a crusade among its numerous and well-protected banditry. The repercussions are being felt in New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco. Dion, or Dean, O'Banion may not have been responsible for any large service to the public during his life, but in his death, at least, he has pointed a moral as well as adorned a tale.


With best wishes Judge Soppy
This Home Insured by Mike Souser Boss of the 64th Ward
TROPHY
TROPHY
TROPHY
To my pardner from B R
'HAINT HE CUTE - JUST LIKE HIS DADDY"
8469
8469
3601
FAMILY PORTRAITS
MORTUARY STATISTICS
GUN CATALOG
BLUE BOOK
GAME LAWS
ORDER BLANKS
BANK BOOK
Dere Santy:- Bring me a nise new gat Willie
Deer Santy Bring me a lip stick and a pare of flesh colord stock
CRIMINAL LAWS REVISED IN THE WASTE BAS
McCUTCHEON

Copyrighted by the Chicago *Tribune*

HOME LIFE OF THE GUNMAN

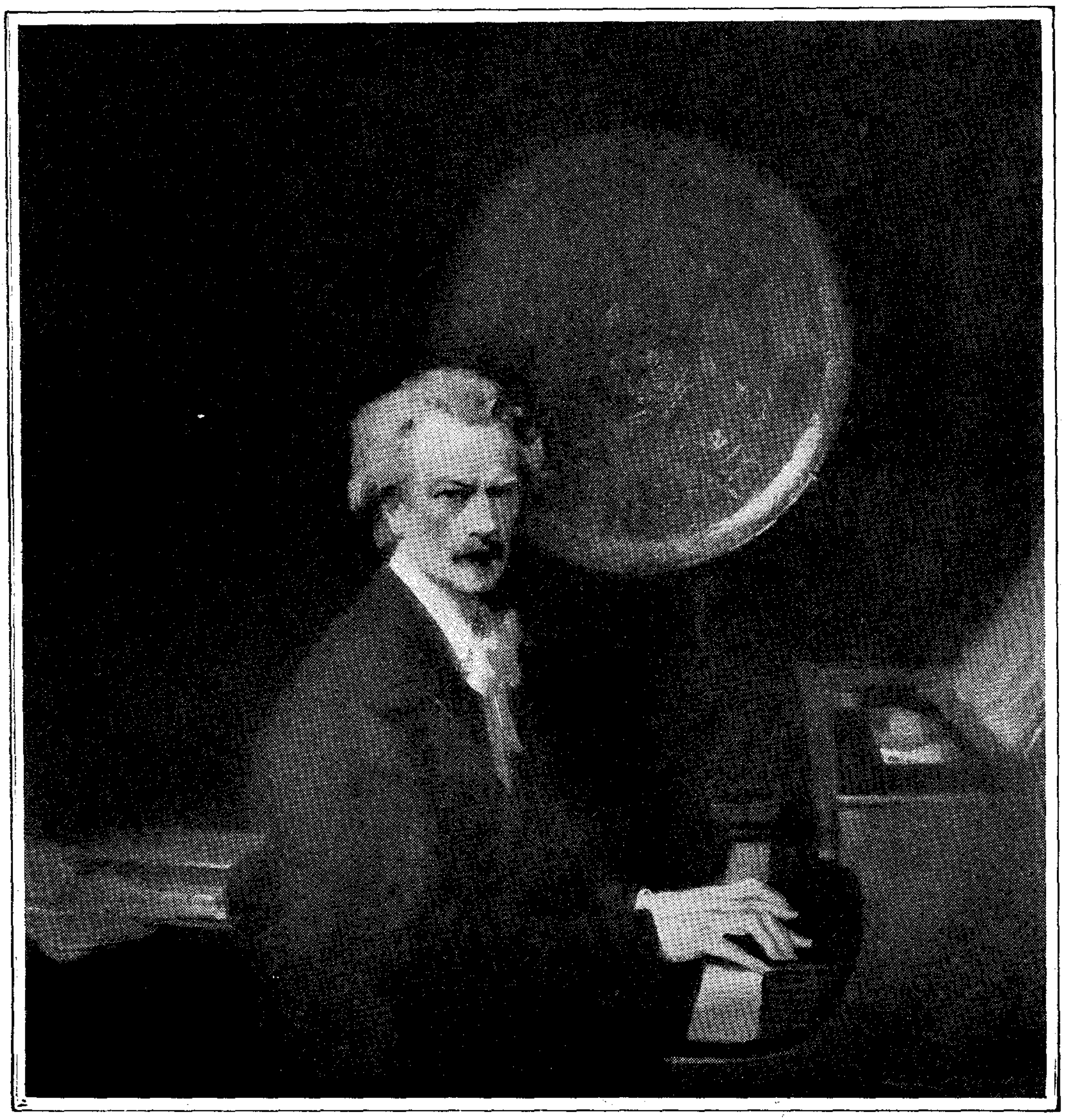
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

He had been a choir boy once, "this Sentimental Tommy of murderers," as one biographer calls him. He "sniffed flowers as he planned new outrages," says another, and he dressed his gangsters in evening clothes when he sent them out to commit their assorted crimes. Also, he helped crippled children, gave money to hungry newsboys, was fond of talking about his mother, and all that she had done for him. Incidentally, he made in the neighborhood of half a million dollars at his various trades of bootlegging and hi-jacking. When his body "was hauled out of a wild disarray of potted chrysanthemums, roses, jonquils and violets," says a Chicago correspondent of the New York *World*, news-carrying telegraph wires were hardly excited at all. O'Banion did not present a problem in the psychological sense. Chicago criminologists kept their attention on other matters. In fact, "as he lay back among the heap of flowers and plants, bleeding to death upon carefully selected hot-house violets that had been arranged to tempt lovers and their ladies, this fat little thug, worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, reputed to be the killer of eight men," seemed to be chiefly another colorful story for newspaper reporters. Nevertheless, since that time, evidence a-plenty has appeared that Dion O'Banion is important from the psychological and ethical standpoint as a dangerous and typical product of our American civilization. The shortest possible summary of his life, continues the reporter, would run something like this:

> He was born thirty-five years ago in an anonymous village of an anonymous country that was probably Ireland. History, however, sets in and shows him as a child in a small Illinois town, the son of a plasterer, the usual bekissed and beloved baby of a mother whose influence was as strong in the man's life as the mother influence accredited to our most successful heroes. He was sent to church. He piped, in a soprano, the hymns of the choir. His environment as a child was utterly religious.
>
> When his early boyhood came to a close, he drifted into Chicago, knocking about much as Napoleon Bonaparte before the opportunity came. Bonaparte looked hungrily into bakery shops and planned robberies. Dion O'Banion, not living in so blazing an era, had to force issues a bit. He cracked a safe, or so the police thought, but escaped punishment and only once, for three months, did a jail door swing upon him. His life at this time was the usual life of a young man without money, without the experiences which qualify a man for profitable work, and without the essential thing, an opportunity.
>
> That opportunity came when the United States voted the Prohibition Amendment. Having suckled at the breast of crime, Prohibition and its broad avenues to illegal wealth was to this hitherto small-time crook just the sort of chance which Bonaparte got when Paris rose for the last time against the Assembly. The moment was ripe, the opportunity was there, and Dion O'Banion, having heard of that which knocks but once upon the door, seized it by the tail.
>
> He organized his gang. With the sentimentality of a Prussian lieutenant of Uhlans, he had a fondness for rose perfume, or the gentle scents of lilies-of-the-valley and springtime lilacs. Say it with flowers, said Dion O'Banion to himself, and so he embowered himself in a floral shop, a rather short man, growing plump, set in a frame of tulips, begonias, petunias and the seasonal charms of the garden. On his desk a tube of water would hold a sprig of forget-me-not. Under a heap of arbutus he kept an automatic pistol.
>
> Less than a year ago two persons were killed, Mabel Exley, the sweetheart of Philadelphia Johnny Duffy, and, not long after, Philadelphia Johnny himself. The mystery that hangs like a fog about Johnny's death is a mystery to the police.

But "in circles where crookdom's drawing-room gossip mingles with cabaret smoke," the death of Johnny is not so baffling, says the writer. He quotes the story as it came to him:

PADEREWSKI AT HIS STEINWAY



STEINWAY

THE INSTRUMENT OF THE IMMORTALS

ONLY the most extraordinary instrument can meet the demands of the great pianists. It must give perfect voice alike to the exquisite cadences of Chopin, the blazing fervor of Liszt, the serene magnificence of Bach. It must endure years of the hardest daily practice. Always it must become a live and singing thing at a touch, ever responsive to the hand and spirit of the musician. And the perfect tribute to the supreme excellence of the Steinway lies in its use and ownership by such world-famous pianists as Paderewski and Hofmann, Rachmaninoff and Levitzki. So universal is this recognition that, where only sincerely artistic motives are involved, the Steinway is invariably the choice of the master pianists.

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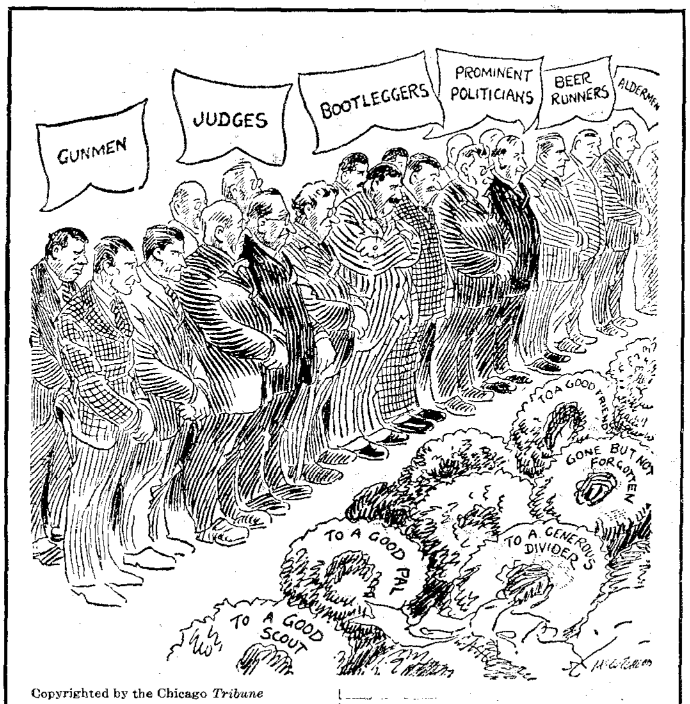
"Johnny shocked Dean (gangdom's mispronunciation of an honored name). Mabel was a good enough little sport, and why Johnny bumped her off I don't know. I guess it was another skirt, and Dean O'Banion was indignant at this double standard gag. He talked it over with Johnny. They sat together a long time and when Johnny was explaining what the highbrows call his psychosis, Dean was sitting back, waving a flower under his nose.

"'It had to be done'—Johnny kept saying.

"Dean seemed far away. I know the look he'd get.

"That was danger, all right, and Dean and Johnny went riding. They found Johnny's carcass later in a ditch."



Copyrighted by the Chicago *Tribune*

WHEN A RICH AND POWERFUL LEADER OF THE CRIME RING PASSES ON

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

This is the gossip in the Loop district. This is the picture of Dion O'Banion as they talk about him in the swell bootleggeries and the private apartments of the snowbirds. You see the fat little man, with fat, soft hands, sitting amid his flowers, negotiating shipments of whisky and beer, sentimentalizing about his long-dead mother, entertaining an insurance agent while he buys a trust fund of $100,000 for his father, or builds up his political power in the old-line political way of helping the poor.

Dion O'Banion specialized in cripples. He made them and unmade them. Those whom he wounded, or caused to be, did not touch the softer portions of his heart. His tears were reserved for his mother and for crippled children whom he sent to surgeons —even to the Mayo clinic in Rochester, Minnesota. His domestic life with his wife was the life of a perfect middle-class florist. He spent an enormous sum of bootleg money to build the most beautiful tomb for his mother that can be found in and about the city of Decatur, Illinois.

He got the idea one day and rushed to Decatur in a motor-car. On his way back he revolved in his mind the methods most suitable for turning Democratic voters into Republicans. Election day a dozen men had their skulls cracked about the polling places and a score of O'Banion's men were arrested—and released. O'Banion paid surgeons to cure crippled children and he gave shoes and food to the living voters and flowers to the dead. Why need an O'Banion clansman rot in durance?

Eight men's deaths—twenty-five, according to another report—are credited to this plump little florist, who utilized Prohibition as a foundation for big business. For, as this record runs:

> Petty thievery went out among the O'Banions when Volsteadism came in. Dion drest his men in dinner suits, his women in evening gowns, taught them that only the most careless and successful of the literati would dare to use "ain't" or slur their final g's, and in this way not only negotiated with wealthy customers for the sale of large liquor shipments, but kept a watchful eye upon the shipments of others and hi-jacked them. His perfectly groomed colleagues socializing about the Loop knew all that was upon tap, kept him posted, and this formed an organization which to date gave this non-drinking, tearful killer a cold $500,000.
>
> O'Banion's end came when he decided to mix matters with his betters in New York. Chicago thugdom is a bit crude yet. It has not reached the social position where its robberies are so fashionable as to center about royalty, or high Philadelphia and Central Park South society. So when Dion passed up the rougher bootleggers of the Great Lakes and made a $40,000 offer for perfectly labeled and exotically bottled whisky from Broadway, he signed up for his last game.
>
> This whisky came toward Chicago in two large trucks. Hi-jackers descended upon the vehicles, a volley of shots scattered the guards and the whisky was seized. O'Banion had robbed his New York agent by robbing himself. The New Yorker, suave, quite sorry that the shipment had never reached O'Banion, sent some gunmen to collect, and O'Banion, presented with a bill in the hands of capable collectors, paid. Not so O'Banion's partner, and, altho they sold the liquor for $80,000, the New Yorker was a loser.
>
> No one around Chicago will talk about the matter, but this double-cross and subsequent ones following quickly, are the cause of what happened Monday. That incident was done in what seems to be the New York manner.
>
> A short time before the end, O'Banion received an order for $10,000 worth of flowers, not an uncommon order in a section where the florist has so many personal idiosyncrasies. Monday three men entered his flower store. O'Banion, his piglike face surrounded by evergreens and buds, rose and extended his hand.
>
> "Hello, boys," he said, "have you come for the flowers?"
>
> The first man of the trio put out his hand and shook O'Banion's. It was not a mere touch of hands. It was a shake, then a grip, and as O'Banion was held and pulled forward the revolvers spouted and he tumbled in a heap among his plants.
>
> No one saw the faces of the killers. Three assistants in the back of the store only saw a haze of action through their terror. When the front of the shop was silent they walked in, and no scarlet sage that Dion O'Banion ever sold was redder than the stains upon some crumpled white roses which were crusht under his head.

P. & A. photograph

A FUNERAL NOT-TO-BE-PHOTOGRAPHED.

The gangsters who bore O'Banion's $10,000-casket to the grave smashed cameras, intimidated cameramen, and announced that photographs were forbidden. This picture of the casket, and especially of the friends of O'Banion bearing it, may be considered unusual.

> Later, he lay in state, such state as is permitted to few of all

ATWATER KENT

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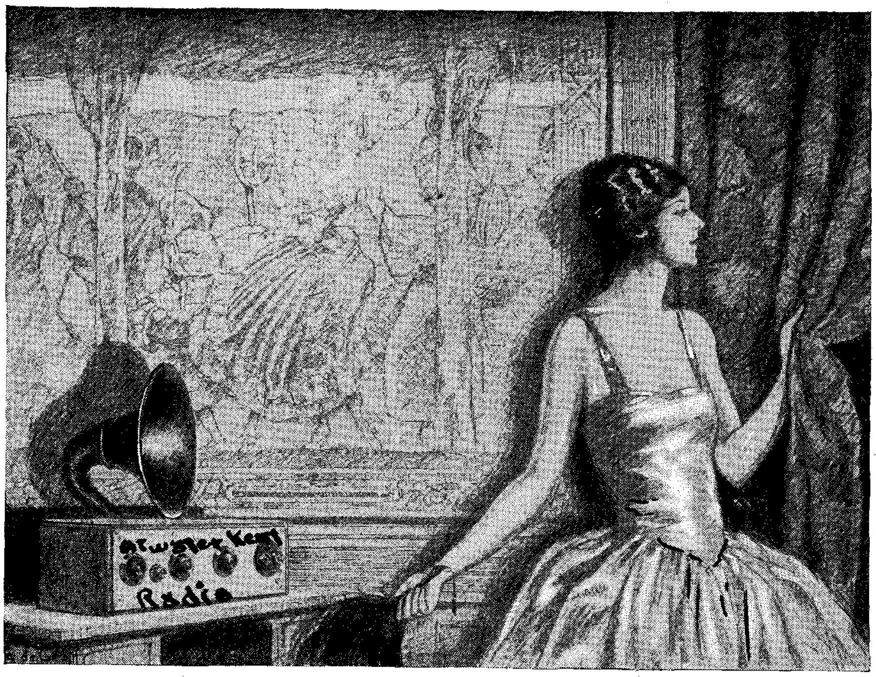

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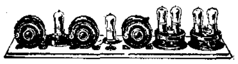
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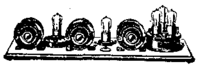
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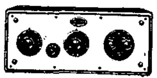
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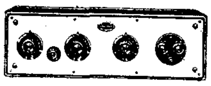
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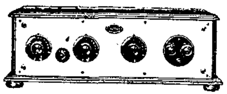
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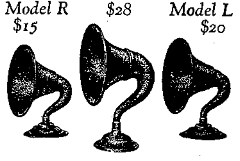

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You need an Atwater Kent Loud Speaker to bring out the best from your set.

Pacific Coast prices slightly higher

THINK OF WHAT IS BACK OF IT

Illustrated Newsreel photograph

A GANG CHIEF AND HIS BRIDE

O'Banion, said his sorrowing wife, enjoyed his home, when he was not busy bootlegging or hi-jacking, and liked nothing better than to come home of evenings to play upon his $14,000 player-piano.

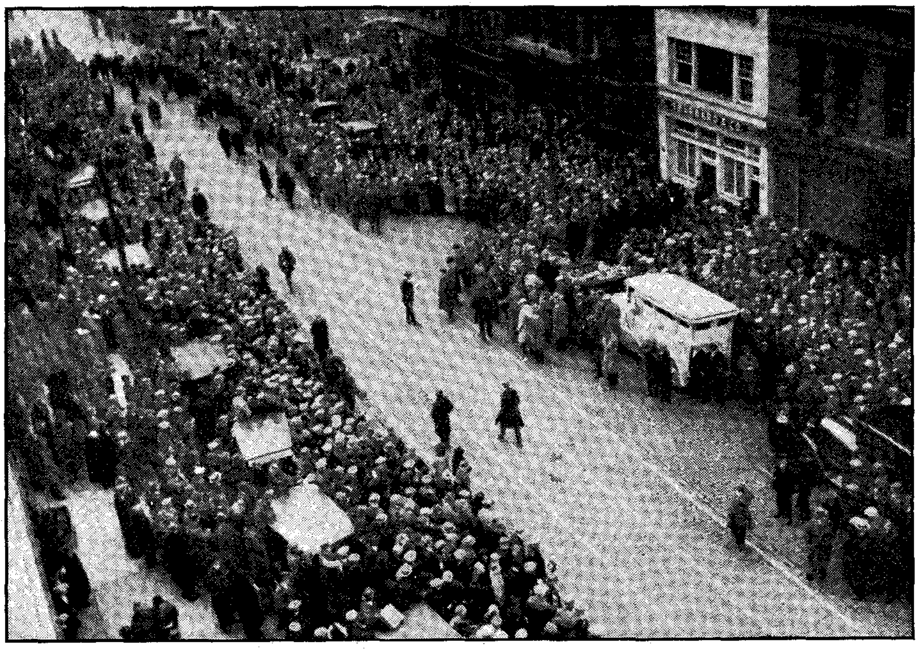
the men who die natural or unnatural deaths. As the Chicago *Tribune* describes this bit of pageantry:

> His couch was a casket priced, with a touch of pride, at $10,000. There were candles at its head, candles at its feet; a rosary lay in the soft, tapered hands that could finger an automatic so skilfully.
>
> In the soft light of the candles at the head of this $10,000 casket sat Mrs. O'Banion, a picture of patient sorrow. Beside her sat the father and stepmother of the dead O'Banion. And softly treading, deftly changing places, were well-formed gentlemen in tailored garments, with square blue steel jaws and shifting glances. They were the sentinels.
>
> First it is necessary to paint the picture of this state in which O'Banion lay. The casket was "the best that money could buy." Its designers back in Pennsylvania sent it here in a special express car that carried only the casket for freight.
>
> It was the finest and the handsomest casket that Mrs. Viola O'Banion could find. No ordinary coffin supplied for the rest in peace of Dean O'Banion. Solid silver bronze, double walls, inner sealed, and airtight, with a heavy plate-glass above and a couch of white satin below, with tufted cushion extra, for his left hand to rest on.
>
> At the corners of the casket are solid silver posts, carved in wonderful designs. Modest is the dignified silvery gray of the casket, content with the austere glory of the carved silver posts at its corners, and broken only by a scroll across one side which read, "Dean O'Banion, 1892-1924."
>
> Silver angels stood at the head and feet with their heads bowed in the light of the ten candles that burned in the solid golden candlesticks they hold in their hands. Beneath the casket, on the marble slab that supports its glory, is the inscription, "Suffer little children to come unto me." And, over it all, the perfume of flowers.
>
> But vying with that perfume was the fragrance of perfumed women, wrapt in furs from ears to ankles, who tiptoed down the aisle, escorted by more soft-stepping, tailored gentlemen with black, shining pompadours.
>
> Now and then a shabby old woman came along, too, to look at O'Banion as he lay in his silver-bronze, hermetically sealed, silver and tufted satin splendor. At the doorway to the chapel those who would pay their last respects to Mr. O'Banion were stopt by more dignified, sober gentlemen who scrutinized each face and held up restraining hands to those who sought to enter the chapel with unseemly haste.

The widow, in a brief interview, said that Dean was always a lover of the home—

> Never late for dinner; always loving to fool with the radio or play his $14,000 player-piano. And such a pride in his furniture; wanting only the finest. Pretty lights and deep, comfortable chairs; orders to his wife to go the limit.
>
> "He was not a man to run around nights, only to take me to a show," Viola O'Banion said. "And never one of those men with women calling him up. He was home-loving, wanting his friends about him, and never leaving without telling me where he was going.
>
> "He didn't like vulgar ostentation. He had one car. It was a little sedan he bought for my use.
>
> "He loved to go to a ranch in Colorado. He found great pleasure in the rodeos the cowboys held for him."
>
> "Why," said a friend, who sat by her, "he had all the cow-punchers tickled to death when he offered the finest rifle money could buy for a rodeo prize."
>
> "And that," his wife said, "was the greatest interest he ever showed in guns. Carrying one, of course, sometimes, as any one will for protection against Chicago night streets, but seldom with one at home, and many a day at a time without one in his pocket."
>
> "He was never a gun-toting youngster," said his father. "Fighter he was, as any kid has to be to get along; but hard working and peaceful, and no harder to raise, when my wife died and left me with the three children on my hands, than his kid sister, who's married to a fellow out in Coldwater, Kansas. This saying he was a gang fighter makes me tired. I know what he was doing when he was a kid—I ought to, for I was father and mother to my children, never marrying until they were grown. Four years he was altar boy at Holy Name and good in his catechism."

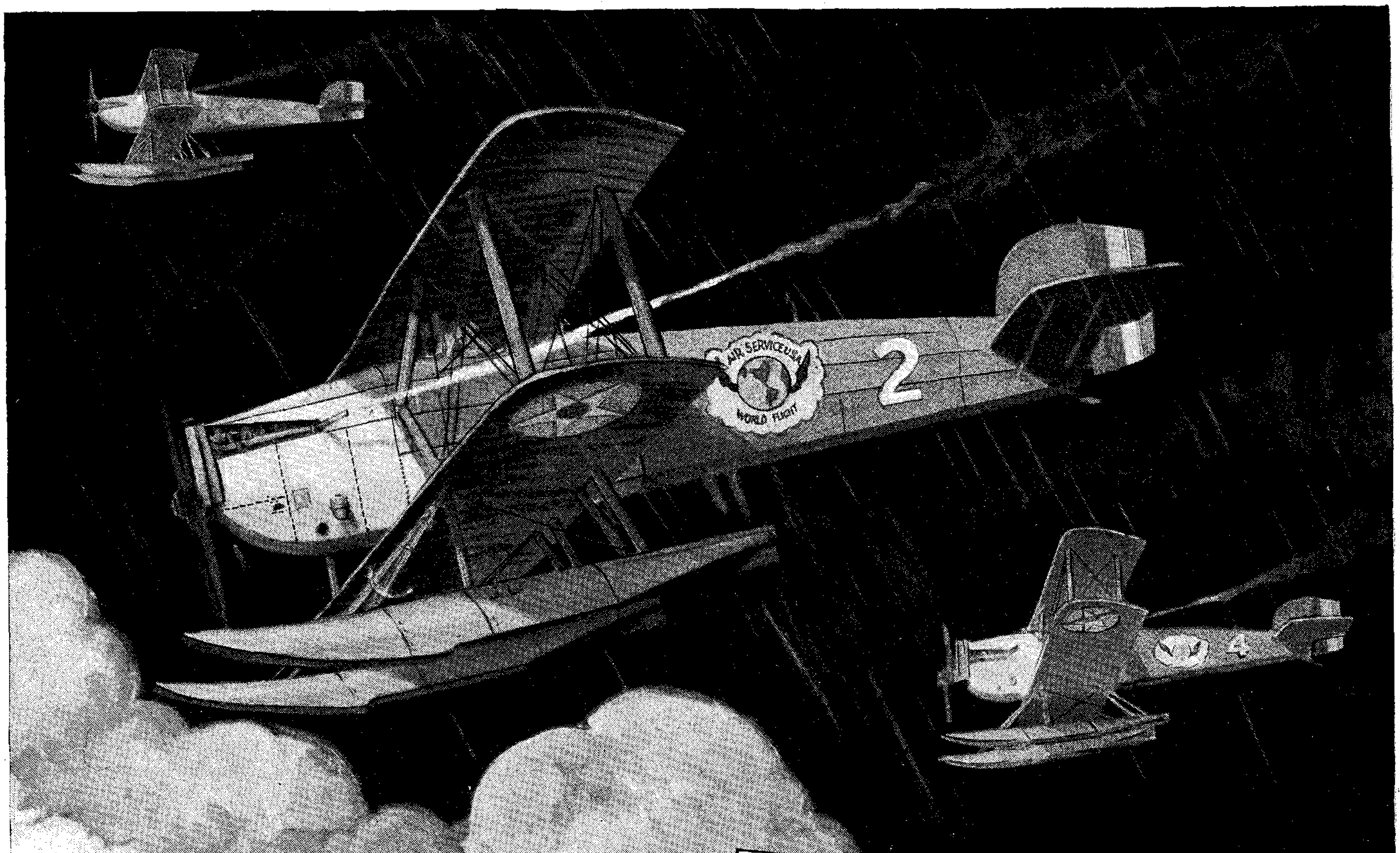
Nevertheless, said a later issue of *The Tribune*, the dead



P. & A. photograph

THE GATHERING OF THE CLAN AS THE FUNERAL BEGAN

The gangster leader was followed by twenty-five truck-loads of flowers and tens of thousands of "mourners" from this undertaking parlor to his grave. The Chicago underworld turned out, mostly well armed, to pay its last respects and the police had their hands full.



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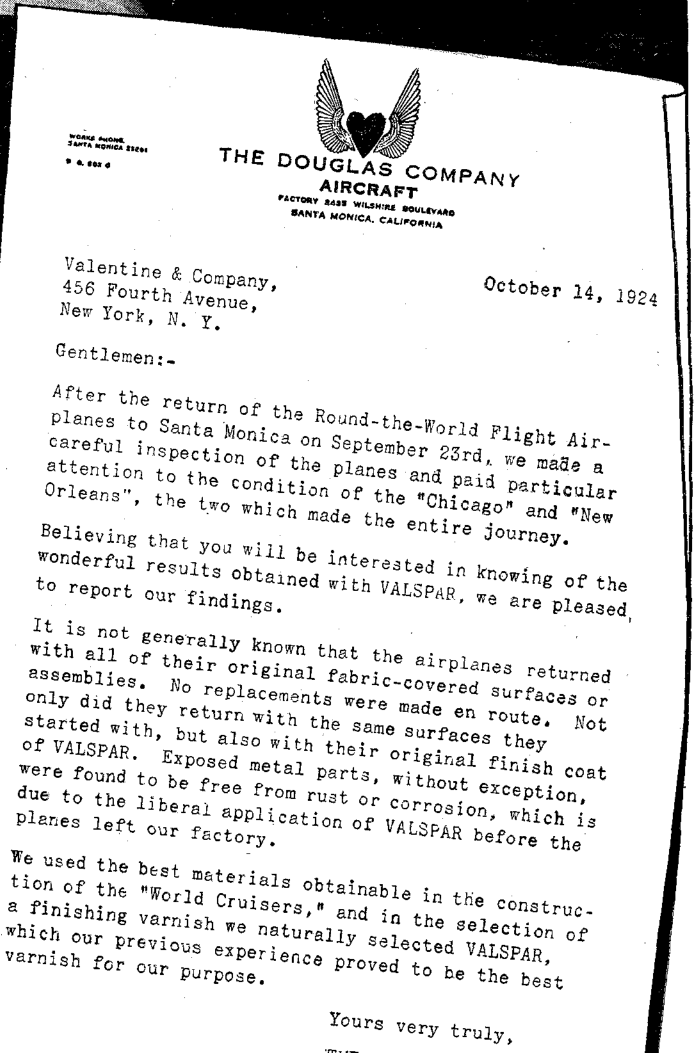

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October 14, 1924

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

O'Banion was buried without benefit of clergy, "covered with mountains of flowers but no blessings." It was a gang-controlled funeral. The story of the *Tribune* special correspondent runs:

All that could be done in a temporal way for Dean O'Banion, slain gang leader, was done yesterday. The elite of the gun-world gave him a magnificent funeral, a testimonial of the leadership he had attained in the realm where gunplay makes millionaires.

If attendance at the graveside may be construed as paying respect or honor to the dead, then fully 10,000 persons so honored the murdered man. Some of them, at least, were sincere in their grief, for two cronies of the dead man cried as women might, and many others had handkerchiefs to their eyes.

There was but one thing that, to some, marred the splendor of the occasion; the Catholic church disowned O'Banion and refused his body entrance to the Holy Name Cathedral, refused him the ritual for the dead, refused him burial in consecrated ground. Other than for that it was a regal funeral.

The pallbearers and the followers of O'Banion had left their guns in other hands and pockets as the hour for the funeral drew near. There was no ceremony of a religious nature. In a room behind the casket soft music was played and mournful songs were sung. The bronze top was fastened to the silver coffin and the pallbearers took hold of the handles.

Fifty policemen, uniformed, plain clothes, mounted and motorcycle, commenced the task of clearing the way. For more than two hours the throngs had prest forward. Buildings across the street had hundreds of men on the roofs. Mounted policemen had to precede street cars to enable them to pass.

The widow and the father were consoled in their grief by Father Patrick Malloy of St. Thomas of Canterbury church, who led each away from the casket.

The cortege was under way, led by motorcycle policemen from Stickney. Chief of Police Morgan A. Collins had refused Chicago policemen for this purpose. His men were there, it was explained, to prevent disorder, or a flareup of the feud engendered by the booze traffic that cost O'Banion his life and threatens the lives of others. Unobtrusively, the detectives mingled with the crowd, feeling hip pockets, breast pockets for concealed weapons. None was discovered.

There was nothing happening to cast any disrepute on the last appearance of Dean O'Banion on the North Side, where he ruled with a mighty hand during his last few years of life. The hoodlums acted respectably there, only one man being disorderly enough to be arrested.

It was different at the cemetery. The Chicago police went only as far as the city limits and after that the mourners retrieved their revolvers from those to whom they had temporarily intrusted them. Alterie, the partner of O'Banion, had hurled his defi at the killers' gang, and his inherited followers might need their weapons on the return journey.

It was said by the superintendent of the Mount Carmel cemetery that 500 automobiles were at the cemetery as early as 10 o'clock, awaiting the coming of the cortege, and that every electric-car line that came there was packed. Five thousand people were there before the body left Chicago, he said.

It was the men of this crowd who were the gun-bearers for those who came with the corpse. Many persons noticed the revolvers being passed to their owners.

Then the gang issued its fiat: no photographs were to be taken. Cameras were taken away from photographers, plates were smashed, blows were struck. The funeral attendants would not have their pictures in the newspapers. They might be identified for crimes committed, one disinterested person observed. Nevertheless, pictures were taken, and one of them is reproduced herewith. As for the lack of a religious ceremony, it was explained by a Catholic clergyman high in the councils of the Church that:

"A person who refuses the ministrations of the Church in life need not expect to have the ministrations of the Church in death." The grave was not in consecrated ground, but in that part of Mount Carmel set aside for those of mixed marriages and the like, the superintendent said.

"The picture that has been drawn of O'Banion, known as a notorious tough, lying in state with candles at his head and beads in his lifeless hands, does not make his burial a ceremony recognized by the Church," a priest said.

Dean, king of bootleggers, hi-jackers, safe-crackers, and gun-fighters, was dead and buried. Dean's friends said it was the "funeral of funerals, just what Dean wanted—simple but lavish."

Prof. Frederick Thrasher, of the Department of Social Science at the University of Chicago, furnished a commentary on the career of the departed gangster in his report on 1,313 clubs and gangs in Chicago, which he had investigated. He had an intimate acquaintance with gang life, reports *The Tribune*, "living with many of the gangsters and interviewing their leaders. In two instances, he had to discontinue his investigations because of threats." The *Tribune* story continues:

Among the gangs he found many different orders, each with its mysteries, secret signs and handshakes. One of the most notorious is the order of "Rollers of the Dinos," a group of gangsters who fleece drunkards, one member throttling a victim while another goes through his pockets. "The Risky Night Riders" he found to be a mixed gang from the boarding-house district, mostly boys and girls under 21 who assemble for illicit relationships. Closely related to the Riders are the "Gang Shags," a group of eleven or twelve youngsters, who pounce upon folks arriving home late at night.

The criminal syndicates were found to be the worst. They are country-wide organizations of certain gangs, having branches in outlying towns, who terrorize the countryside. "The advent of the speedy automobile has sent the gang from the city to the rural districts," Professor Thrasher said.

A classification of meeting places shows that of the groups surveyed, 579 met in streets and alleys, 147 in vacant lots, prairies, on the lake front, canal and river banks, 368 in club-rooms, rented or

ELGIN TAKES THE TIME FROM THE STARS AND PUTS IT IN YOUR POCKET

A Gift with a Hint of the Stars

PERHAPS it is because nothing else one can select combines so well *all* the qualities which make a gift desirable, that Elgin Watches are in such high favor as Christmas gifts.

In itself a *watch* has so much to recommend it—something *practical*, something *personal*, something that is a *constant reminder* of the giver.

And if it is an *Elgin* watch, to these are added the assurance of *beautiful design*, of *long-lasting* service and of *time-keeping quality*.

For Elgin is the *professional* time-keeper and every step in designing and making an Elgin is carried out in the *professional* spirit.

It is this spirit which led to the establishment of the Elgin Time Observatory. There is only one source of precise time—the stars. And all that we know about time the astronomers have taught us.

So Elgin goes to the stars for the precise time.

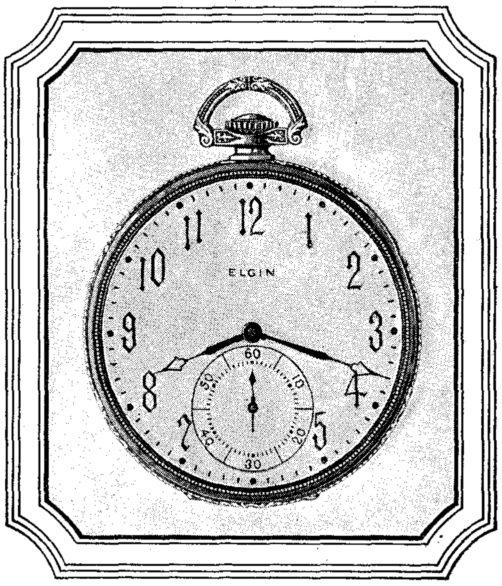
The Elgin astronomers reached out to the stars for the time which governed every step in the making of the Elgin watch you select as a gift.

* * *

Your jeweler will show you Elgin watches in wide variety and his advice as to the selection of Elgins for gifts will be valuable. You will be surprised at the low price for which you can buy a dependable Elgin for a boy—or a "knockabout" watch for a man. You can buy other Elgin men's watches—simple or ornate—up to $750. Or Elgin wrist watches cased in green gold, white gold, or platinum—as *accurate* as they are exquisite in design.

Whichever you buy you may be sure of this—

It is a *professional* time-keeper—with a hint of the stars.



The new "Crusader" Elgin—with the famous G. M. Wheeler movement—17 Jewel—thin model, six adjustments, cased and timed by Elgin in engraved 14-Karat cases of new design in either white or green gold —$100. In attractive gift boxes.

ELGIN

The Professional Timekeeper

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY, ELGIN U·S·A

Patented

Adjusto-Lite
A FARBERWARE PRODUCT

now $3.95

The Most Useful Xmas Gift Used the Year Round

Read by it—
Clamp it on bed or chair—or anywhere.

Write by it—
Clamp or stand it on desk or typewriter table.

Sew by it—
Clamp it anywhere on sewing machine, table or chair.

Shave by it—
Clamp it on the mirror or hang it anywhere.

Make sure you get the genuine Adjusto-Lite. Guaranteed for five years. In U. S. A. and Canada, solid brass, $3.95. Bronze, Nickel and White Enamel Finish, $4.45. West of Mississippi, Rockies and Maritime Provinces, 25c additional.

S. W. FARBER, 141-151 S. Fifth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ALSO

Our new invention Adjusto-Lite, Jr.—Clamps everywhere on your car.
Perfect for camping, touring; for working on the car. Plugs in dashboards. Both hands free to work. West of the Mississippi, $3.25.

Adjusto-Lite Jr.
A FARBERWARE PRODUCT

$3.00

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

> donated, and 194 in pool-rooms and shacks.
>
> "Strangely enough," continued the Professor, "membership lists of the South Side have included sons of some reputable families in good neighborhoods."
>
> In addition to the patronage from officials of the bad gangs, support has come from breweries and saloons.
>
> While some of the organizations were found to be a basis of neighborhood spirit and of progress, most of them, Professor Thrasher says, act as the cradles of crime in the city. Politicians, realizing the power of these gangs, have tried to ingratiate themselves with them. Even aldermen establish connections with them and get jobs for the gang members in return for votes, Professor Thrasher reported.
>
> Vital statistics of Chicago's underworld show that the bad die young in gang-land. The average age, computed from the last twenty deaths of prominent gangsters and gunmen, is 28 years old. That made Dean O'Banion, who was 31, a nestor in the clan.
>
> Those figures give other prominent gentlemen of that circle of society not so many years to live. A view of these as they attended Dean O'Banion's funeral would indicate that they are living on the fat of the land, drest as they are in the best, and riding in the finest of cars.
>
> And a history of the deaths of almost every gangster shows that the fellow who paid for the bullets for some bad man's funeral just about as often paid bills for flowers, too.
>
> With few exceptions, Chicago's bad men have been cut off in their prime, between the ages of 20 and 30 years, by some one supposed to be a friend or who had been a friend. That in the face of the popular belief that friendship reaches its height in gang-land.

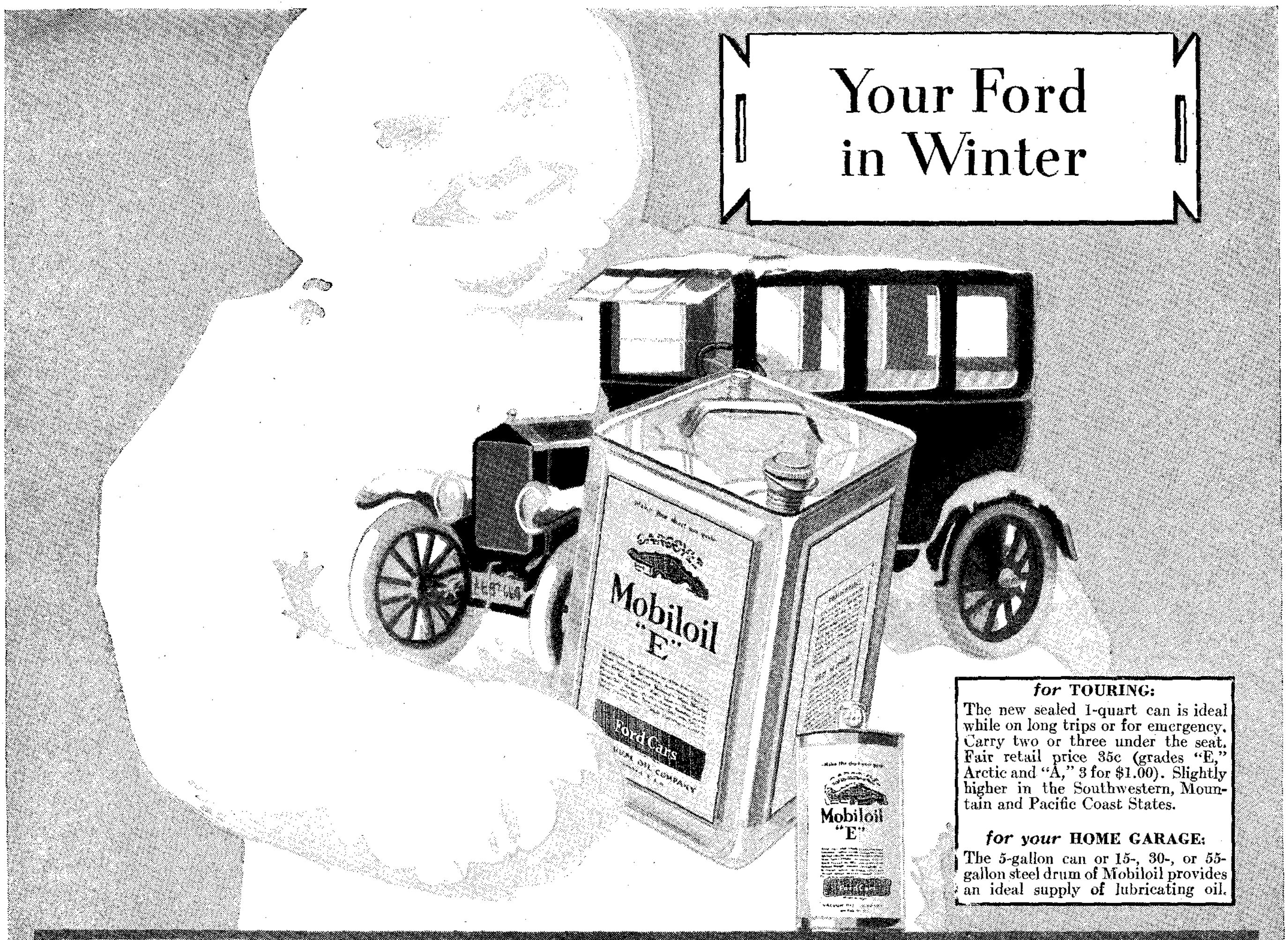
War on gunmen and gangsters started on the day after the funeral. The Mayor said: "Clean out these killers and gun-toters. Keep after them until they are sick of it." By midnight 200 prisoners had been locked up. An attack on the judges of the city by the Chief of the Police as "rubber-stamp judges, ever ready to issue writs of habeas corpus for gangsters," was vigorously resented from the bench. The Mayor, the police, and the judiciary seem prepared to join hands in ending gang-rule. One development of the situation was that, as reported by the Associated Press:

> Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., announced that the big mail-order house has discontinued the sale of every form of firearms. It had been the previous policy of the firm to sell only to authorized officers of the law, but even to them revolvers will not be available.
>
> Mail-order pistols have been repeatedly blamed by the police for a large percentage of the recent murders.

O'Banion's funeral took place the same day as the funeral of Henry Cabot Lodge, points out a *Tribune* editorial. Hundreds paid tribute to Lodge, while the streets "were packed with thousands at the O'Banion funeral." *The Tribune* moralizes, in a way that may fit any other gang-ridden city of the country as well as it fits Chicago:

> The comparison has a meaning we had better not neglect. We may allow for the fact that a sensational and violent end like that of O'Banion strikes the imagination of us all and appeals especially to morbid curiosity. Also O'Banion's popularity, like that of other heroes of the underworld, had something of the Robin Hood flavor about it, in the legend of his acts of liberality and pity. But the significance of the gunman's funeral to this community is not modified by these considerations. It was a demonstration of the power back of organized criminality. It reminds us that where the politicians make alliance with crime, they acquire the vassals of the crime lords, thousands and tens of thousands of votes, deliverable per arrangement.
>
> There is a feudal system in this underworld which is one of the chief factors, if not the chief, of our local political system. It covers certain wards, in which the political organization is nothing but a means of protecting the law-breaker, an adjunct of organized criminality maintained for profit. It ramifies higher and wider than is known or even suspected by the average citizen. Its influence extends as far as political interest extends, into public offices, into the police, into the courts.
>
> Crime is organized, and organized crime is part of organized politics. Let our community get that straight. That is why elections do not change things much. That is why we don't get much farther under well-meaning mayors than under unscrupulous mayors. That is why when the voters clean up a situation it is not long before there is little sign left of the cleaning. The system keeps on working. It is entrenched in the interests of thousands, and fortified by ignorance, low standards of life, and a great indifference among decent citizens. But the shame of Chicago through crime will not be removed till the system is smashed.
>
> It can be smashed if the community wants it smashed. It can be done if the community can find a fighting leadership. It has had such leadership. It hasn't it now. It has some fanatics and notoriety seekers, but the community will not and ought not to follow them. Our opinion is that some existing organization could do more than they do. For example, the Bar Association has a duty and a special interest to clean up the courts. Chief Collins complains, indignantly and with reason, of weak and complaisant judges. There are such. The Bar Association should use its great influence against them. It gives aid to voters at judicial elections by giving its views on candidates through a committee and by holding a primary to indicate the preferences of its members. *The Tribune* recommends its readers to follow the Bar Association in putting men on the bench, and the voters usually do. There is, therefore, an obligation on the Bar to follow through. Judges should be made conscious that their conduct is under observation and that both good conduct and bad will be reported to the lay public. The city council was cleaned up at a time when it had become badly demoralized and the service done by the Municipal Voters' League in that crisis can be repeated. At present the well-disposed judge does not feel the support of a powerful body such as the Bar Association, but he is subjected to the pressure from the powerful forces which hold sway in our politics.
>
> Character and conscience as well as

Your Ford in Winter



for TOURING:
The new sealed 1-quart can is ideal while on long trips or for emergency. Carry two or three under the seat. Fair retail price 35c (grades "E," Arctic and "A," 3 for $1.00). Slightly higher in the Southwestern, Mountain and Pacific Coast States.

for your HOME GARAGE:
The 5-gallon can or 15-, 30-, or 55-gallon steel drum of Mobiloil provides an ideal supply of lubricating oil.

How MOBILOIL "E" *wins your warm cold-weather friendship*

FAIR RETAIL PRICE

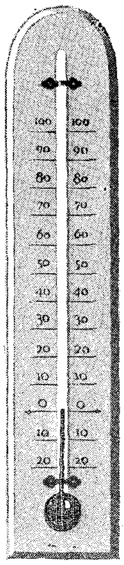
—30c a quart from bulk

When the dealer sells a quart of Gargoyle Mobiloil for less than 30c, he does not make his fair, reasonable profit. Lower prices often accompany substitution of low-quality oil for genuine Gargoyle Mobiloil.

Prices are slightly higher in Canada, the Southwest and the Far West.

Domestic Branches:

New York (*Main Office*)
Albany
Boston
Buffalo
Chicago
Dallas
Des Moines
Detroit
Indianapolis
Kansas City, Mo.
Milwaukee
Minneapolis
New Haven
Oklahoma City
Peoria
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Portland, Me.
Rochester
St. Louis
Springfield, Mass.



THE first snow-storm—Mobiloil "E" in your engine. You go out in the morning to start up.

A few more turns with the starter, but that is all. Correctly lubricated, the engine turns almost as freely as in warmer weather. With judicious use of the choke and a slightly richer mixture, your Ford will give you the same reliable service in winter as in summer. And with the lightest possible burden to the battery.

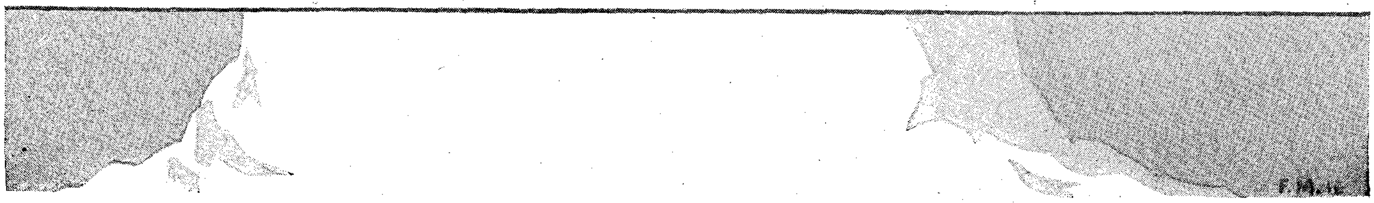
For Mobiloil "E" flows freely in the coldest weather. The moment you press on the starter the oil splashes up and begins to feed to every frictional surface.

So although the cold cylinders make it harder for the gasoline to vaporize, there is no additional difficulty imposed by congealed oil which may cause stiffness and drag between moving surfaces.

Results: Saving of battery; saving in gasoline, insurance of a perfect oil film over all surfaces, a powerful and thoroughly protected engine.

Put Mobiloil "E" into your Ford crankcase and notice the difference.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY



Four out of Five are Victims

Will Pyorrhea claim you, too? Make Forhan's your aid

Pyorrhea plays no favorites. Silk stocking crowds or cotton—they all look alike to this sinister disease. Records prove that it has marked for its own four out of every five over forty years of age and thousands younger.

Heed Nature's warning—tender, bleeding gums—before it's too late. Better still, check Pyorrhea before it sta by going to your dentist regularly—and brushing your teeth twice a day with Forhan's For the Gums.

Forhan's For the Gums is a safe, efficient, refreshing dentifrice from the formula of R. J. Forhan, D. . S. If used in time and used consistently, it will help prevent Pyorrhea or check its progress. It safeguards your health, preserves your teeth and *keeps* your mouth clean, fresh and wholesome. Used and recommended by leading dentists everywhere.

There is only one tooth paste of proved efficacy in the treatment of Pyorrhea. It is the one that many thousands have found beneficial for years. For your own sake, make sure that you get it. Ask for, and insist upon, Forhan's For the Gums. At all druggists, 35c and 60c in tubes

Forhan's

FOR THE GUMS

More than a tooth paste—it checks Pyorrhea

Formula of R.J. Forhan DDS
Forhan Company
New York

Forhan's
TRADE MARK
FOR THE GUMS
BRUSH YOUR TEETH WITH IT
FORMULA OF
R.J. Forhan, D.D.S.
Specialist in DISEASES OF THE MOUTH
PREPARED FOR THE PRESCRIPTION OF THE DENTAL PROFESSION

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

weakness and unscrupulousness need the influence of organized good citizenship. The effective organization is now all with the forces that prey.

THE EDINBURGH SURGEON WHO WAS THE INSPIRATION FOR SHERLOCK HOLMES

THE inspiration for Sherlock Holmes was one of the professors under whom A. Conan Doyle studied when an undergraduate at the university, Arthur Bartlett Maurice relates in the November *International Book Review.*

"Sherlock Holmes," Mr. Maurice writes, "was builded about Joseph Bell, surgeon at the Edinburgh Infirmary, and one of Conan Doyle's professors. He was a very skilful surgeon, but his strong point was diagnosis, not only of disease but of character and occupation. Often he learned more of the patient from a few quick glances than Doyle, who was his patient clerk, had done by his questions.

"Sherlock Holmes was in the first draft of the first story, Sherringford Holmes. Doyle had long been a close student of Gaboriau, and of the M. Dupin of Edgar Allan Poe. He decided to apply the method of Gaboriau and the method of Poe in a new form.

"Holmes could not tell his own exploits, so he must have a commonplace comrade as a foil—an educated man of action who could both join in the exploits and narrate them. A drab quiet name for this unostentatious man. Watson would do. And so Doyle had his puppets and wrote 'A Study in Scarlet.'

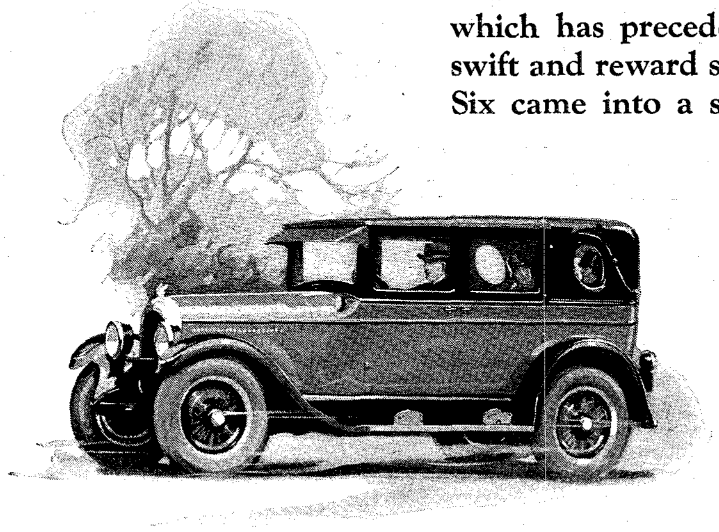
"That Sherlock Holmes is anything but mythical to many is shown by the fact that Doyle has received many letters addrest to Holmes with requests that they be forwarded. A press-clipping bureau wrote to Watson asking if Holmes would not wish to subscribe for its services.

"When Holmes retired, several elderly ladies came forward with the offer to keep house for him, and one sought to ingratiate herself by assuring the author that she knew all about bee-keeping and could 'segregate the queen.' Finally Doyle himself has had many offers for the services of Holmes to solve various family mysteries."

Brew vs. Brood.—"Jones," a friend approached him, "want to know where you can get some mighty good liquor for seven dollars a quart?"

"I'd like it all right," assented Jones "but being's I've got six children at the house, I'd better keep my money for the home brood."—*American Legion Weekly.*

How Chrysler Sweeps All Tradition Aside



The Touring Car, $1395; The Phaeton, $1495; The Roadster, $1625; The Sedan, $1825; The Brougham, $1965; The Imperial, $2065; The Crown-Imperial, $2195; The Royal Coupe, $1895. All prices f. o. b. Detroit subject to current government tax.

No one need fear that he will not be rewarded who gives to the world something distinctively superior to that which has preceded it. And *nowhere* is recognition so swift and reward so munificent as in America. Chrysler Six came into a seemingly crowded motor car market and almost immediately swept its way into unprecedented acceptance as a quality product. That which ordinarily takes years to achieve was won almost over-night. Why? Because the Chrysler brushed aside outworn traditions in engineering, in design, and in performance, and gave to the world advantages it could *instantly see* and *feel* and *experience*. It squarely confronted problems of height and weight and size, solving them according to the crying needs of the moment rather than the needs of five years ago. It brought to bear both scientific exactness *and* artistry—endeavoring to embody in the new car elements of grace and elegance no one else had attained. It approached the question of motor dimensions, power, acceleration, and riding ease untrammeled by old machines, dies, tools and fixtures—free to devise the ideally best and then provide the means to produce the finished product. For months and months before the shop equipment was complete, Chrysler cars were proving that the new ideal was sound and practical. Then came this superb equipment, doing things no shop had done before, getting qualities into the Chrysler car deemed impossible before and still impossible under the old methods. That is why the Chrysler has taken the country by storm—why it still stands and will long stand alone—why if you want what the Chrysler gives, the Chrysler alone can satisfy you.

CHRYSLER MOTOR CORPORATION, DETROIT, MICH.
Division of Maxwell Motor Corporation
MAXWELL-CHRYSLER MOTOR CO. OF CAN., LTD. WINDSOR, ONT.

CHRYSLER SIX

Drink it through Stone's Sanitary Straws

"How distinctive"

It wasn't the prize they talked about, but the charming, original, dainty way in which the hostess served cold drinks with Stone's Straws. "How distinctive" they said.

Add Stone's Straws to every cold drink you serve. Made and packed entirely by machinery, they are absolutely sanitary.

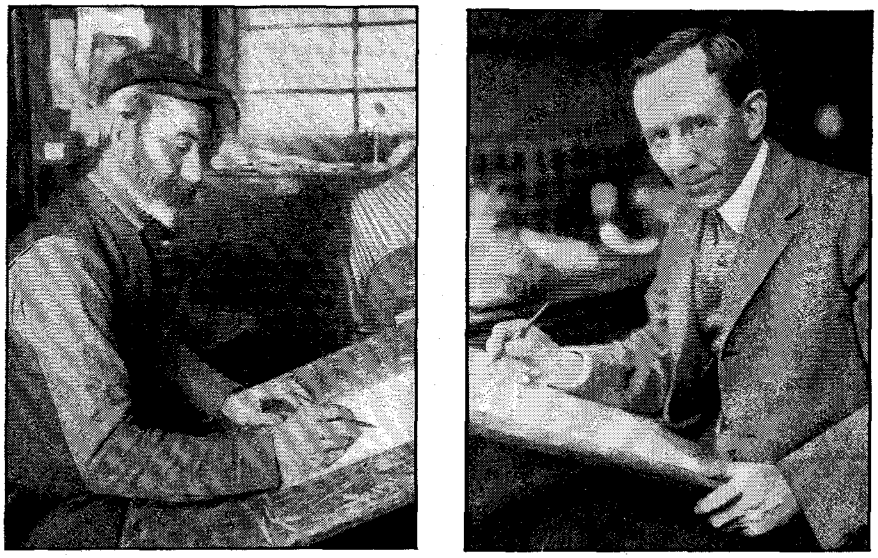
Always use Stone's Straws when serving milk to children. They prevent gulping. Your druggist or grocer has them in handy, 10c Home Packages. Get A Home Package to-day.

Druggists: For fountain use, the round, spill-proof box of 500 Stone's Straws assures full count and guarantees perfection.

The Stone Straw Co

EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS
GENERAL OFFICES—WASHINGTON, D. C.
FACTORIES:
WASHINGTON, D. C. BALTIMORE, MD.

STONE'S SANITARY STRAWS for Home and Picnic
Safeguard the trip from Glass to Lip



Photographs by Brown Brothers

THE DEAN AND THE TOP SERGEANT OF CARTOONISTS

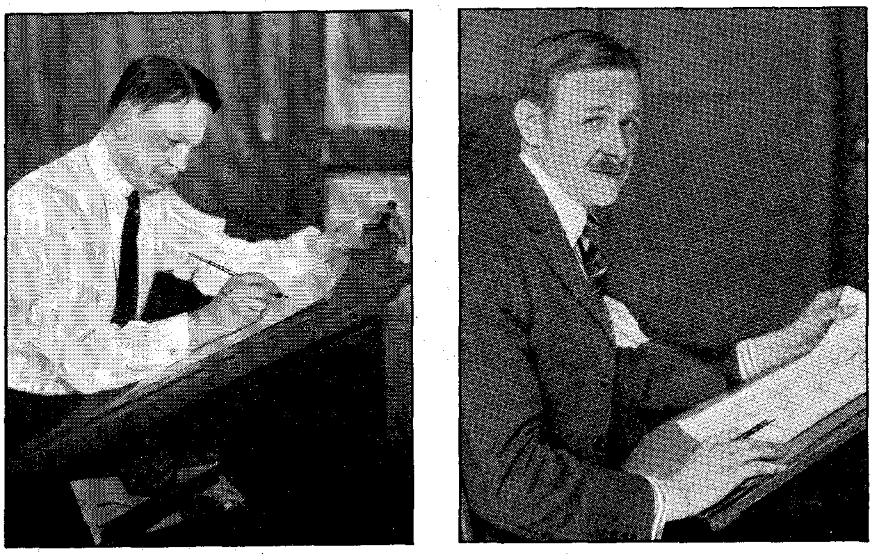
According to Mr. Fullerton are Tom Powers, left, and John T. McCutcheon, right.

"INSIDE DOPE" ON POPULAR CARTOONISTS

MILLIONS who have laughed at Andy Gump, felt a heart-throb over the doings of Walt and Skeezix, or wondered whether Father ever would be brought up, know absolutely nothing of the genial souls who created them. People have sympathized with Krazy Kat, grinned at Tomboy Taylor and the powerful Katrinka, hoped little Jeff would some day turn on Mutt, and yet all the time the cartoonists who fathered these famous characters have remained vague shadows in the background. What sort of a guy really is Rube Goldberg, admirers have no doubt often asked. Does Bud Fisher think up all his own ideas? Was Fontaine Fox ever like the kids he draws for us? Where does Clare Briggs find all these "fellers" that "need a friend?"

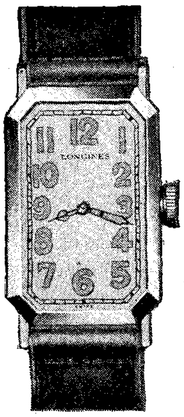
Hugh S. Fullerton, the writer, happens to know all of these laugh-producing artists, and several others, more or less intimately, and he tells us about them in an article in *Collier's*, which propounds the query, "Are Cartoonists Human?" The big cartoonists to-day, says he, are even more interesting than their works are. Furthermore, strangely enough, their personalities creep into the doings of their pen-made characters in various interesting ways. Mr. Fullerton continues:

It has been my good fortune to know most of the cartoonists of the last thirty years, from Tom Browne, England's famous funny man, and Harry Julius of the Sidney *Bull*, to those of the present day. They are a queer, lovable, reckless, care-free crowd. My friend "Doc," who is a psychology sharp, a student of this sort of thing, declares that a man's behavior depends upon his mental attitude, and that the nature of his work affects his mental attitude. From which one would expect, if he went to Rube Goldberg's home, to find Rube hanging by one toe from a chandelier mixing a cocktail in

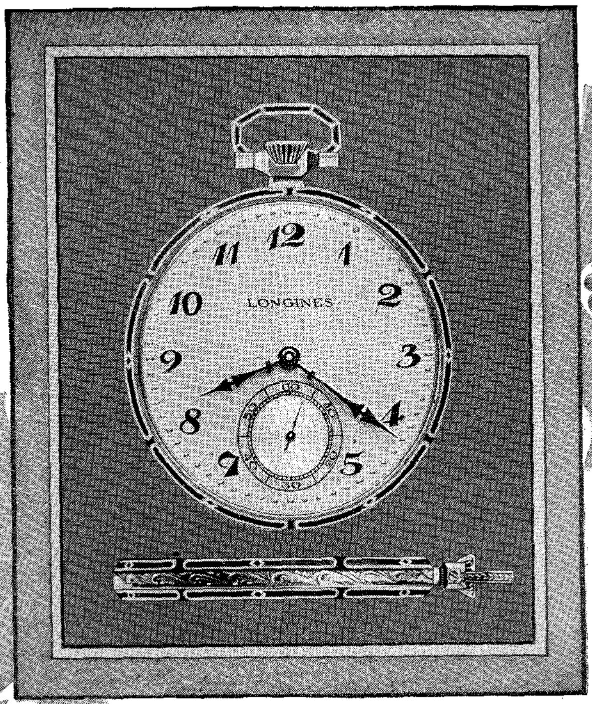


THEIR KIDS ARE FAMOUS

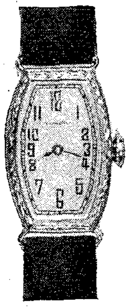
The "Feller" who needs a friend being drawn by Clare Briggs (left), and all the Toonerville folks by Fontaine Fox (right) are better known than their daddies.



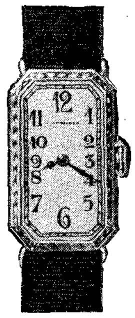
Silver, 14 kt. green or 18 kt. white gold; 15 or 17 jewels; luminous dial; $70 to $100.



14 kt. green or 18 kt. white gold; 17 and 21 jewels; strikingly carved and enameled; $165 to $250.



18 kt. white gold or platinum; 15 or 17 jewels; plain or carved; $100 to $300.



18 kt. white gold or platinum; 15 or 17 jewels; plain or carved; $100 to $300.

Give this:—

And your gift will have in it all of beauty that endures. The joy of the moment will live and be reflected through all the long years that the Longines Watch keeps accurate time.

For the Longines Watch is an honored gift—honored in many countries and under severest test and service conditions. Give this! And each day through a lifetime it will recall this Christmas, and you, and what it meant to both of you.

In the many beautiful styles and designs of Longines Watches, there is one for any purse and any person. For more than fifty years leading jewelers have featured the Longines Watch. Write for illustrated booklet.

A. WITTNAUER COMPANY
Established 1866
New York Montreal Paris Geneva

Official Government Observatory Awards

At U S. Naval Observatory—Washington: 144 passed and accepted for torpedo boat service, since 1916.

In 1922 trial out of ten accepted, nine were Longines.

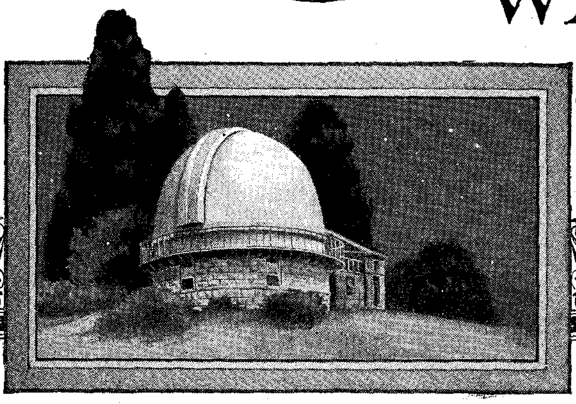
At Geneva Observatory—Switzerland: Result of 1924 trial shows Longines obtained first prize of series and ten first and second prizes.

In 1923 Longines obtained one first prize of series and ten additional first and second prizes.

At Neuchatel Observatory—Switzerland: 365 awards in International Contests, since 1905.

At Kew Teddington Observatory—England: 132 awards in International Contests, since 1910. (1918 year's record for best performance.) Since 1919 every Longines Watch submitted passed trial with mention "especially good."

The Longines WATCH



Cantilever Stores

Cut this out for reference

Akron—11 Orpheum Arcade (Main & Market)
Albany—Hewett's Silk Shop, 15 N. Pearl St.
Allentown—907 Hamilton St.
Altoona—Bendheim's, 1302-11th Ave.
Asheville—Pollock's
Atlanta—126 Peachtree Arcade
Atlantic City—2019 Boardwalk (nr. Shelburne)
Baltimore—325 North Charles St. (2nd floor)
Binghamton—Parlor City Shoe Co.
Birmingham—319 North 20th St.
Boise—The Falk Merc. Co.
Boston—109 Newbury St. cor. Clarendon St.
Bridgeport—1025 Main St. (2nd floor)
Brooklyn—516 Fulton St. (Primrose Bldg.)
Buffalo—641 Main St. (above Chippewa St.)
Butte—Hubert Shoe Co.
Cedar Rapids—The Killian Co.
Charleston, W. Va.—John Lee Shoe Co.
Charlotte—226 North Tryon St.
Chicago—162 N. State St. (opp. Chicago Theatre)
1050 Leland (near Broadway)
6410 Cottage Grove Ave. (Woodlawn)
Cincinnati—The McAlpin Co.
Cleveland—1705 Euclid Ave.
Columbus, O.—104 E. Broad St. (at 3rd)
Dayton—The Rike-Kumler Co.
Decatur—Raupp & Son
Denver—224 Foster Bldg.
Des Moines—W. L. White Shoe Co.
Detroit—41 E. Adams Ave.
Duluth—107 West First St. (near 1st Ave., W.)
Elizabeth—258 North Broad St.
Erie—Weschler Co., 910 State St.
Evanston—North Shore Bootery
Evansville—310 So. 3rd St. (near Main)
Fitchburg—W. C. Goodwin, 342 Main St.
Fort Wayne—Mathias App's Sons
Grand Rapids—Herpolsheimer Co.
Harrisburg—26 No. 3rd St. (Second floor)
Hartford—Trumbull & Church Sts.
Holyoke—Thos. S. Childs, 275 High St.
Houston—205 Foster-Bank Commerce Bldg.
Huntington, W. Va—McMahon-Diehl
Indianapolis—L. S. Ayres & Co.
Ithaca—Rothschild Bros.
Jackson, Mich.—L. H. Field
Jacksonville, Fla.—24 Hogan St. (opp. Seminole Hotel)
Jersey City—Bennett's, 411 Central Ave.
Kansas City, Mo.—300 Altman Bldg.
Knoxville—Spence Shoe Co.
Lansing—F. N. Arbaugh Co.
Lincoln—Mayer Bros. Co.
Little Rock—417 Main St. (Pugh Bldg.)
Long Beach, Cal.—536 Pine Ave.
Los Angeles—505 New Pantages Bldg.
Louisville—Boston Shoe Co.
Lowell—The Bon Marche
Macon—Macon Shoe Co.
Madison—Family Shoe Store
Manchester, N. H.—Wm. Marcotte Co.
Mansfield—Brownell Shoe Co.
Memphis—28 No. Second St.
Milwaukee—Brouwer Shoe Co.
Minneapolis—25 Eighth St. South
Missoula—Missoula Mercantile Co.
Mobile—E. H. Britton
Montreal—Keefer Bldg. (St. Catherine, W.)
Nashville—J. A. Meadors & Sons
Newark—897 Broad St. (Second floor)
New Bedford—Olympia Shoe Shop
New Haven—153 Court St. (2nd floor)
New Orleans—109 Baronne St. (Room 200)
New York—14 W. 40th St. (opp. Public Library)
2950 Third Ave. (152nd St.)
13 John St. (Bet. B'way and Nassau)
Norfolk—Ames & Brownley
Oakland—516-15th St. (opp. City Hall)
Omaha—1708 Howard St.
Pasadena—378 E. Colorado St.
Passaic—37 Lexington Ave.
Paterson—10 Park Ave. (at Erie Depot)
Peoria—105 So. Jefferson St. (Lehmann Bldg.)
Philadelphia—1932 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh—The Rosenbaum Co.
Plainfield—M. C. Van Arsdale
Portland, Me.—Palmer Shoe Co.
Portland, Ore.—353 Alder St.
Poughkeepsie—Louis Schonberger
Providence—The Boston Store
Reading—Sig. S. Schweriner
Richmond, Va.—Seymour Sycle
Roanoke—I. Bachrach Shoe Co.
Rochester—257 Main St. E. (3rd floor)
St. Joseph, Mo.—216 N. 7th (Arcade Bldg.)
St. Louis—516 Arcade Bldg. (opp. P. O.)
St. Paul—43 E. 5th St. (Frederic Hotel)
Sacramento—208 Ochsner Bldg., K near 7th
Saginaw—Goeschel-Kuiper Co.
Salt Lake City—Walker Bros. Co.
San Diego—The Marston Co.
San Francisco—127 Stockton St.
Santa Barbara—Smith's Bootery
Schenectady—445 State St.
Scranton—Lewis & Reilly
Seattle—Baxter & Baxter
Shreveport—Phelps Shoe Co.
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Oh—
to *feel* Younger!

MAGIC holidays! The season of Youth. The young folks arrive home for the great merry-making. Children sparkle with life and laughter. The air tingles with expectation. Now, if ever, is the time to feel young, to give of your own high spirits to the happy home circle. Yet, in many a home, a harassed mother, grown-up daughter or other member of the family, feels *older* as Christmastime draws near.

You who feel the fatigue of holiday preparations, who are working hard to make Christmas a happy time for others, pause now and give a thought to yourself. Wear shoes that will help you through the busy days and leave you fresher when evening comes,—shoes, like Cantilevers, that fit the foot naturally and support it without restricting the action of the foot muscles. Then you will feel better —*younger*—on Christmas Day. There will be no foot weariness to make you feel tired and older than you should.

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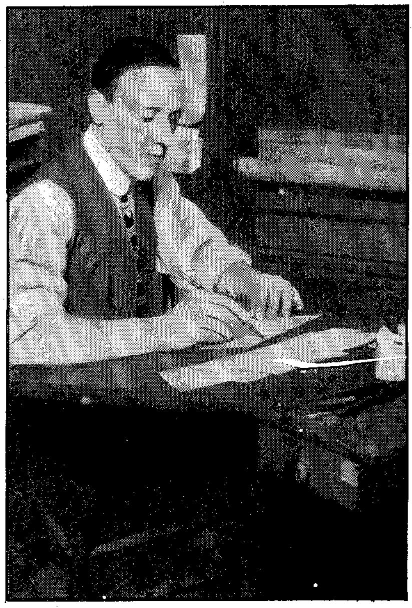
There are many tempting Cantilever styles to be seen at any of the stores listed at the left. If none of these is near you, write the manufacturers, Morse & Burt Co., 414 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. for the address of a more conveniently located store.

Cantilever Shoe

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

an ice-cream freezer—which he probably would not be doing.

There is little doubt, however, according to the author, that many cartoonists do unconsciously inject their peculiarities into their drawings. Possibly, too, their occasional queer pranks are merely a way of collecting material for their work. The writer further confides to us his startling discovery that many of these cartoonists look like the characters they draw. Intrepidly ignoring the possibility that this might bring the lighting of injured vanity down on his own head, Mr. Fullerton thereupon proceeds to be specific:



A. MUTT

And poor little Jeff have owed their lives time and again to Bud Fisher.

> Study George McManus and you will observe a certain likeness to Mr. Jiggs, which, however, does not extend into his home life. Bud Fisher looks like Mutt. In fact, he named the character after himself. One of the first cartoons he drew he took in to the editor, who looked at the picture and asked:
>
> "Who is this?"
>
> "That is me," Fisher snapt, "A. Mutt—"
>
> There is a certain likeness between Gump and Sid Smith, and their manner of talking is similar. Fontaine Fox looks like some of his characters. Every once in a while one would vow Clare Briggs is drawing himself into his pictures.
>
> Strange, too, is the fact that the majority of these fellows who make most of the money there is in the world, do not change, get inflated egos, or incline to put on the "high hat" any more than they did before they had money. The astounding sums paid these creators of comic characters is one of the wonders of the world. How much they make is mostly tradition, but the "Big Four"—Sid Smith, Bud Fisher, George McManus, and Clare Briggs—between them make well over half a million dollars a year. Bud clears around $200,000 a year, and Smith is

running him a close race for the leadership—and is two automobiles up on him.

I knew many of them when they were lucky to get twenty-five dollars a week, and, except for a tendency to get fat, there is not much change further than that they have cars, chauffeurs, clothes, jewels, and not nearly as much fun as they used to have. The same spirit of bohemia still lingers in them and causes them to revert to the play of others days.

Smith is a wild, erratic genius, a good fellow, a good mixer, who has his friends in every walk and every ride of life, and he is, or was, afflicted with speed mania. His chief aim in life for years was to go somewhere else as rapidly as possible. No one ever yet has built an automobile fast enough for him, and why he has shied at airships, no one knows, unless it is he could not have enough chums or acquaintances to meet on an air road.

RUBE GOLDBERG

Secretly hopes to write the Great American Novel.

Sid used to think he was a fighter. In fact, a lot of these fellows have had ambitions toward being boxing champions. Sid boxed fairly well, and at one time aspired to be a professional light heavyweight. Experience and a few wallops on the chin cooled his purpose, altho he still likes a battle, a race, or a thrill.

A number of other cartoonists have had the idea they would like to be boxers. It was a punch on the jaw that made Bud Fisher a cartoonist instead of a featherweight fighter. Tom Powers and Jimmy Swinnerton, in their younger days, were fine battlers, and Tad Dorgan always relished a nice mix-up just to liven up a party.

Smith for years held all speed records of Chicago; including one of being pinched three times for speeding in trying to reach court in time to answer another charge of speeding.

Bud Fisher, ace of the cartoonists, has been a much misrepresented fellow. Stories of his career and of his eccentric pranks have been grossly exaggerated. This is due to the fact that he has been impersonated scores of times. It is one of the penalties these fellows pay, and it is odd that so many of them are impersonated by men who never saw them. George McManus has been impersonated by one fellow around New York so often that the impersonator is almost as well known as is the cartoonist. Fisher and I were in a restaurant one night when the head waiter informed us that a man claiming to be Fisher was at another table. I tried to stop the fraud by asking him to draw a picture of Mutt. He called me

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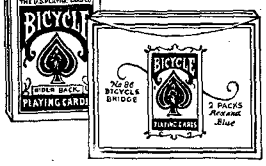

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

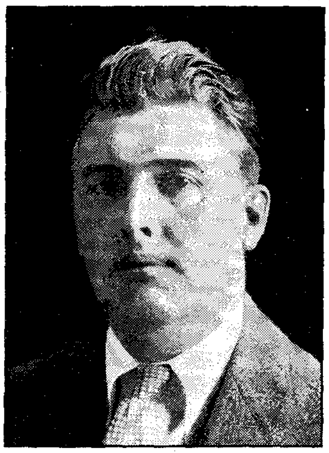
Continued

by making a rapid and fairly good imitation of Fisher's character. Then I remarked that Fisher was in the room. Instead of fleeing at once the fellow raised his voice and said:

"What do you think of that? Another one of them claiming to be me."

He brazened it out for a few minutes, then disappeared and never returned.

Fisher is a fresh, cocky, quick-witted, and surprizingly studious little fellow, and one of the shrewdest business men in the game. The fact that he has run Mutt and Jeff from a bare idea into three or four millions of dollars and a stable of race-horses proves this.



THE HEAVEN

Of W. R. Webster is a seat at a four-ring circus.

Bud was a rather nice but fresh kid when he was in Hyde Park High School in Chicago, and he had athletic aspirations. He was a member of the greatest high-school relay team that ever ran in a race. The team consisted of Walter Eckersall, Tom Hammond, Sammy Ransom, and Fisher. In their big year, they smashed the record and won the interscholastic championship at the Penn relay games.

Fisher liked race-horses, but his father, being wise and experienced, did not approve. This led to the usual misunderstandings, and Bud went on his own, and went broke in San Francisco. It was there he started drawing the lovable Mutt and taking him to the races. He made an immediate hit. Then the punch on the jaw cured him of aspiring to be a boxer, and he settled down to be a cartoonist.

Bud has queer fancies. He dislikes having anything put over on him, and takes great joy in trapping some braggart. His methods are crude but effective. On a recent trip to Europe there was a patronizing, supercilious, sneering sort of fellow aboard. He got on the nerves of many and, since it was unethical to throw him overboard, Fisher planned other vengeance. He was called upon to give a chalk talk at a ship concert and was doing lightning cartoons on the blackboard while the offensive person sneered and scoffed. Fisher requested the person to come to the front and sit for a cartoon. With hands black from using charcoal Fisher proceeded to pose the subject, moving his head frequently, pretending to try for the right angle, meantime smearing his face liberally with the charcoal. After he had made the man look like a negro minstrel Fisher went to the board and rapidly sketched a jackass on it, while his unconscious victim stared and wondered why the crowd roared.

Fisher is irrepressible: no one overawes him—nothing does. On one occasion during Pancho Villa's triumphant period in Mexico, Bud was in Chihuahua and Villa invited him to visit and admire his new home. They drove up in front of the castle which the general considered magnificent, but which looked as if it had blown there from Coney Island. The general pointed proudly at the edifice and turned, waiting for Señor Fisher to be duly imprest. Bud gazed an instant and then exclaimed: "It looks as if Rube Goldberg designed it and Nell Brinkley painted it!"

Villa bowed in deep acknowledgment of the praise, and perhaps it was well he did not understand the allusion.

Fontaine Fox is the newest arrival in the "wow" class, and his work has progressed steadily in popularity, chiefly because of the human qualities of his characters and his keen sense of the ridiculous. In his pictures we recognize ourselves, as kids and as grown-ups; a bit distorted, perhaps, but still *us*. Fox is a keen, whimsical, smiling fellow, and his pictures are funny to others because they are funny to him. He sympathizes with kids, understands them and they him. His pictures are exaggerated presentations of real kid doings, and much of the material is gathered right around his home in Port Washington, Long Island.

Clare Briggs is perhaps the most human of them all, and, as in the case of Fox, his humor and the appeal of his pictures depend upon truth. Briggs's memory of kidhood days in a Wisconsin small town is one of the most remarkable things about him. He never has forgotten, and he can to-day tell, the names of all the boys and girls with whom he played, and remember the little tragedies which now are comedies of his boyhood. He is a jolly, roly-poly little man who is as kindly as his humor, and who is the perpetual boy who never will grow old in spirit, altho he is a grand-daddy. He likes people, loves to have them around and to play at being a boy. For him the Days of Real Sport will continue forever. If you ever see a game of squat tag being played at the Old Folks' Home that'll be Briggs and I after we retire. Aside from a certain recklessness in the matter of

ANDY GUMP

Is Sid Smith's large contribution to current satire.

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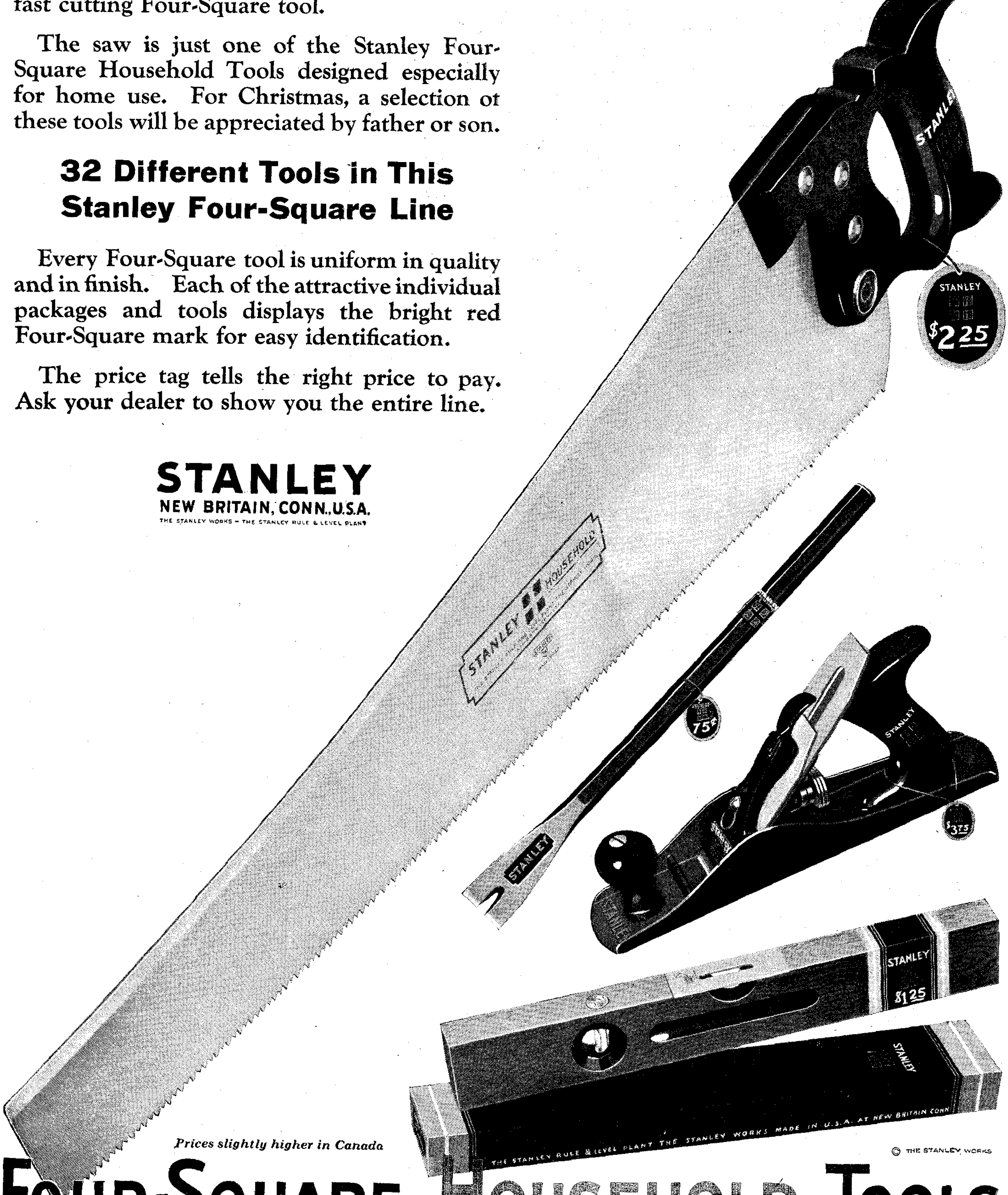
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There is nothing funnier than the big city man making fun of the small town. Spending two hours daily in subway or jam-packed street cars, meeting his children only on Sundays, breathing air full of soot and sulphur, rarely setting foot to anything softer than concrete, solemnly calling a "flat" a *home*, scarcely knowing what the word "neighbor" means, he still is sorry for people who live in what he calls "tank towns."

He doesn't know that the small town has everything that he has, and a lot he's only read about.

But—

He has one thing that most small towns miss—running water. It is all the small town needs to make it the most desirable place in which to live.

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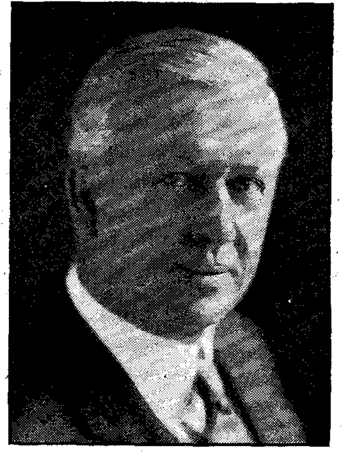
PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

driving into the garage without the formality of opening the doors and such things, he has few pronounced eccentricities.

Prosperity rather annoys him, since it curtails his time for play and for being with his friends. He has two obsessions—they are golf and the circus—or, rather, golf-clubs and the circus. He doesn't care so much for the game as for the club-house. The circus comes first. He was born and raised in Wisconsin a few miles from where the Ringling Brothers started. He is never so happy as when he can slip away and travel with the circus, put on a clown suit, and ride in the parade, surrounded by a swarm of kids. On the lot or in the cars he is to be found with the "Joeys"—the clowns. Not having been permitted to run away with a circus when he was a kid, he runs away with it now that he can afford to do so.



AN INSTITUTION

And a political power in Ohio is Bill Ireland.

George McManus, who has been bringing up father for a score of years, has perhaps extracted more laughs from one character than any of the picture-makers. He was one of the earlier discoverers of the roughneck, slapstick style of humor. He was a St. Louis boy. His father was a well-known man, who owned one of the race-tracks and was in the theatrical business, and was one of the leaders in the Kerry Patch—a well-known section of St. Louis. It was in those days that Georgie, studying the fine old Irish types which abounded in the Patch, got his ideas about the adventures of Jiggs. He has grown plump, aldermanic, and stately, but the "divil" is in him as it was when he was a "bye in the Patch."

Tom Powers no longer keeps a bear in the backyard as he did in the old days when Washington Square was New York's Latin Quarter, but he has not entirely tamed down yet, and there is a gleam in his eyes when any one recalls those old days. That bear was a great joy around the square for a time, even tho the horse-car drivers did object to having Tom bring it for a ride across town. One night, rather late, Tom took a bunch of friends down to see his bear, proclaiming its gentleness and its great love for him. If my memory is right, the central idea of the excursion was to get the bear into a cab and take it up to Uncle Nick Engle's place for a bite of

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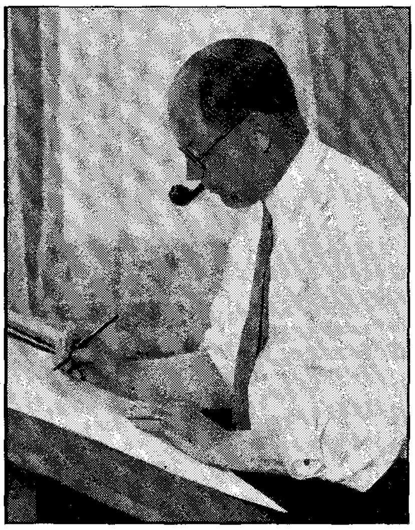
PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

supper. The party descended into the backyard, which was ten feet below street-level, and Tom, speaking pet words, struck a match and started to exhibit the bear. Evidently bears do not like to be wakened from a sound sleep even by those they love. The whole village waked suddenly with the idea that a menagerie had broken loose. The bear started to chew and tear Tom up, and he was rescued finally with his life, a few clothes, and part of his skin remaining.

Powers is nearly the dean of the cartooning profession now, and is as lovable and boyish as he was in the "good old days" when life was all fun and when any dollar that happened our way was the property of the commune.



DING

Otherwise J. N. Darling, permanently of Des Moines.

Powers and Swinnerton have been chums for many years, and Tom and George McManus spend much time in trying to put something over on each other, the one who succeeds rejoicing for days. Not long ago McManus was with a party of friends at a table, in the Friars, and Powers was at another table. McManus arose presently and approached Tom, carrying a piece of paper.

"Tom," he said, "fellow over at our table wants you to draw something on this and sign it, for his collection."

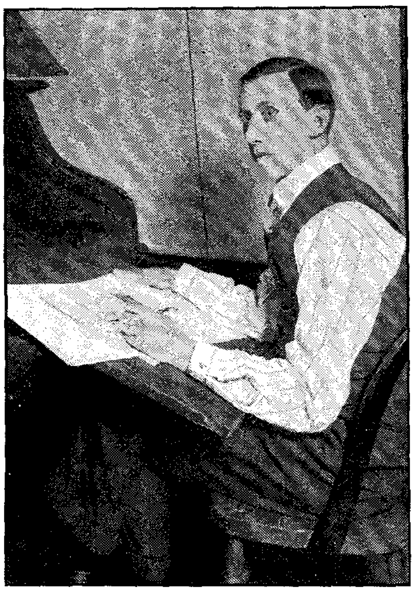
Tom rapidly sketched a caricature, signed his name, and handed the slip of paper over.

"Thanks," said McManus, turning the paper over.

It was the dinner check Tom had signed.

Tad Dorgan has been ill for a number of years, and therefore the world has quieted down somewhat. Tad, whose name is Thomas A., probably has invented more slang expressions than any of the cartoonists, and supplied vaudeville with much material. He was one of the choicest of spirits at a "beefsteak," or wherever fun, and perhaps a fight, seemed to promise. He is one of those queer fellows who love to pretend to be hard-boiled and who are among the tenderest and kindest of all people.

The world always will owe a debt of gratitude to Tad and to me, as we two were responsible for starting the Baseball Writers' Association, the object of which was to let baseball writers see ball games. It was at the now historic game between the New York Giants and the Chicago Cubs in 1908, when they played a game to decide a tie for the championship of the National League. As was usual, the press box at the Polo Grounds was so densely inhabited by actors there was no room for reporters to get in and send reports of the game. At an important game when the newspapers and the public expect to learn what happens, this is sometimes important. I had made arrangements for a seat and a telegraph wire. One actor occupied the telegraph operator's seat and Louis Mann was in mine. He refused to move. We compromised after a battle by agreeing to share the chair. If you ever have tried to write an account of a thrilling ball game with a wild man on half your chair, you may appreciate the situation.



FAMOUS INITIALS

T. A. D. belong to Thomas A. Dorgan.

After every play Mann would try to climb the chicken wire, crying:

"If there is a God in heaven, New York will win this game!"

Tad came to my rescue. Every time Louis started to climb the wire, Tad and I pulled at his feet. How we enjoyed that game! I wouldn't speak to an actor for years, and never forgave Mann until I saw him in "Friendly Enemies."

We organized the association after that game, and took some more of the fun out of the sport.

H. T. Webster, "Webby" to his friends, is a gentle, kindly soul, with a powerful frame and a soft smile, which endures even when a full house is beaten. Like Briggs, he is a circus fan, and loves to troupe with the big shows on the road. His kindliness is much like that of his chum Briggs.

Rube Goldberg is an odd sort; a shy humorist. He used to be so shy and bashful he gulped when he met any one. He started to be an engineer, which perhaps accounts for the strange mechanical devices he pictures. In spite of his fantastic sense of humor and his distorted drawings, he is rather serious and a student. He prefers writing to drawing, and writes much and well. Rube was one of the best-known persons on the Broadway route when he first became a success in New York after arriving from San Francisco. He was a charter member of the Forty-second Street Country Club, and one of those who sat up to see the sun rise

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Today..a ruin of ashes

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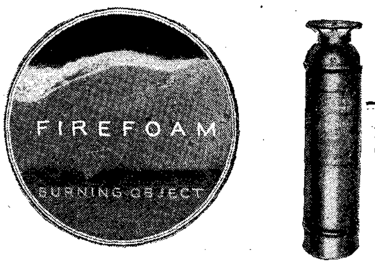

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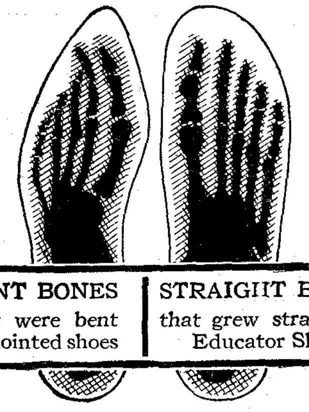
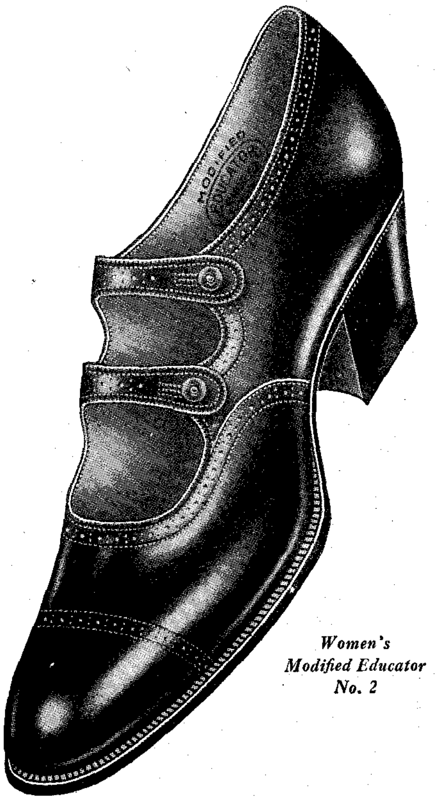


BENT BONES that were bent by pointed shoes

STRAIGHT BONES that grew straight in Educator Shoes



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

for fear of missing something. But no longer. You married men will understand why.

Frank King, who created Walt, Mrs. Blossom, Skeezix, and Pal, is a very quiet, easy-going little fellow, devoted to home and family and not one of the Nut Art Academy gang. It may increase interest in Skeezix to know that Frank has a real Skeezix at home and that much of the heart-grip in his pictures is from real life.

There is a distinct class of these picture men—the "sane division" of cartoonists as distinguished from the Nuts. The leaders are John McCutcheon, Bill Ireland, Ding Darling, and Webster.

Ireland might have graduated into the Nut class had he not refused to leave Columbus, Ohio, where he is as much an institution as is the State House. It required twenty years of persuasion to get Darling to leave Des Moines even for a month in the year.

Darling and McCutcheon are powerful influences in the political life of the nation.

Ireland is not only a strong political cartoonist but also of the human interest school of cartoonists. In Ohio he is regarded as a power, and in Columbus the pride of the city. His weekly page is the Hall of Fame of Ohio. He has played a real and vital part in Ohio politics, and an even greater one in the civic life of Columbus.

You may get the idea from their drawings that these fellows have no function save to amuse. Ireland's case will answer that. Columbus is developing one of the most beautiful civic centers in the world; one of the first and finest in America. Ireland has spent years designing and planning this mass of public and semi-public buildings, bridges, and approaches, which when finished will be a sort of monument to him. The great metropolitan papers have tried to tempt him many times, but Bill explains:

"My object isn't to break into New York; it is to break back to Chillicothe."

I will reveal a little secret about these fellows which most of them conceal carefully.

Perhaps you get an idea from their seemingly uncouth and rough cartoons that they can not draw; that they are merely crude and unskilled artists with funny ideas. The truth is most of them are real artists who do beautiful work in oil and etching when not patterning "funnies" for the papers. Tom Powers, for instance, quit drawing cartoons, spent years in Paris studying art, and twice his paintings were received in the Academy and accorded high praise. Swinnerton has done much painting in oil. When his health broke and he was told he was doomed by tuberculosis, he went out into the desert and settled in the mountains near the California-Arizona line. There he attempted the most difficult of all feats—painting the colors of the desert. A friend visited him at the ranch and, after a time, Jim, growing confidential and blushing, showed him his paintings.

"I had to do something," Jim explained apologetically. "I quit drinking."

The friend examined the pictures for a long time and said:

"Jim, start drinking again; you were good at that."

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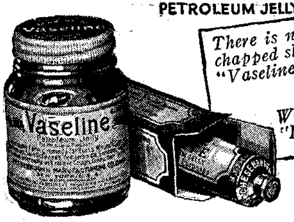

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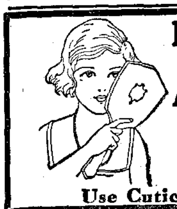

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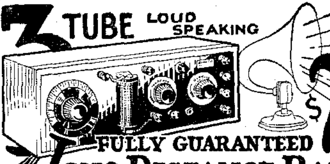

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

FOOTBALL OR BASEBALL THE NATIONAL GAME?

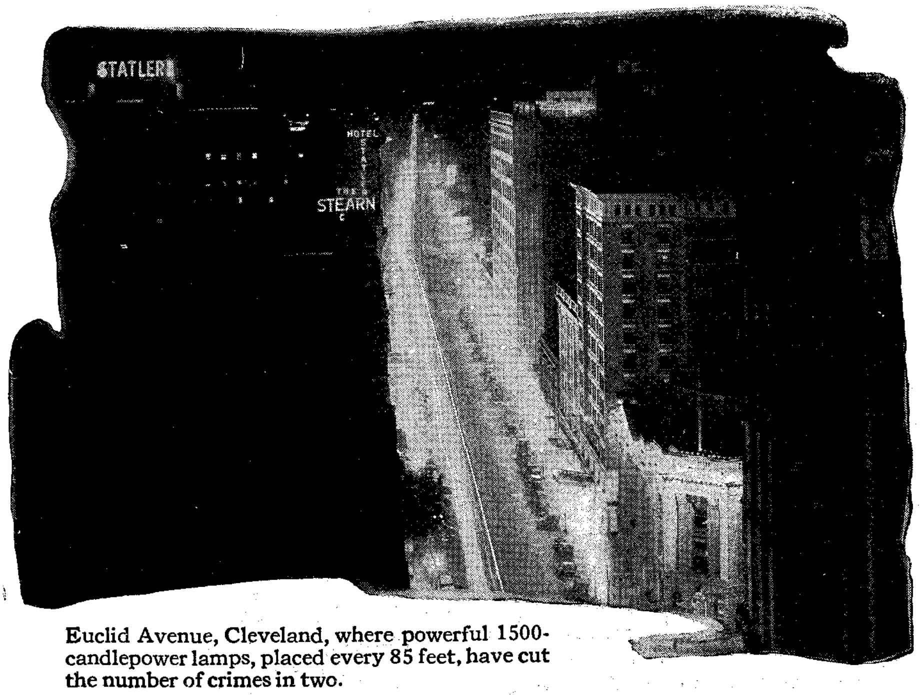
SOME committed assault on their neighbors; some tore up and threw away perfectly good hats and overcoats; others merely howled themselves into apoplectic fits. Who? When? Why? The spectators at this season's nerve-racking football games. South, East, the Lakes, the Mississippi Valley, the Rockies, the Mesas and the West Coast, it was all the same story, as *The Baseball Magazine* points out.

The season just closed appears to have been by all odds the biggest in the history of American football. With its star players like "Red" Grange of Illinois, "Swede" Oberlander of Dartmouth, Walter Koppisch of Columbia, and the immortal "Four Horsemen" backfield combination of Notre Dame—Stuhldreher, Crowley, Miller, and Layden (at quarter, the two halves and full-back) the season has had plenty of high lights. With its astonishing upsets in the final big games of the last few weeks when favorite after favorite went down, leaving only Notre Dame supreme, the season has had its agonizing moments of suspense. And with the forward pass functioning in some exceptionally able hands, almost 85 per cent., the game has been a beautifully open one of clean, hard-running, hard-tackling sport.

Is it any wonder then, ask the sport writers, that every Saturday for the last month has seen more than half a million people at the big football games? And "Big League" football, of course, means Intercollegiate football. Undoubtedly thousands of people who have never followed college football before, followed it this year. It is actually inducing the query in many quarters as to whether football is not destined to take the place of baseball as our supreme national sport.

"There is no doubting collegiate football's hold upon the public," says Thomas E. Steward, writing in *The Baseball Magazine*. The undergraduate and the alumnus, of course, says he, have been "incurably afflicted for years." Now with the nation-wide stampede to sport "every element has been seized by the contagion." Contests at each of probably 30 institutions the country over drew 100,000 spectators to the season's games, and some have drawn many times that number. Nevertheless, football is not, and probably never will be, a true rival of professional baseball as far as hold upon public favor goes, concludes this writer. Others, however, are inclined to disagree with him.

In some cases it takes the form of a straight-out comparison between professional and amateur athletics. Bill McGeehan, of the New York *Herald Tribune*, sometimes called the "leading exponent of


Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, where powerful 1500-candlepower lamps, placed every 85 feet, have cut the number of crimes in two.

Light is the best policeman

Many cities have proved it. Summing up the results of better lighting in Cleveland's downtown district, an authority says: "Crimes in this district in the year 1916 were but little more than one-half (59%) what we might well have expected had no change been made in the lighting."

Yet the cost of the best street lighting averages less than 9% of the total of a city's taxes.

No other public improvement pays for itself more quickly in added property values than good street lighting. The engineers of the General Electric Company have complete data and experience on this point; a letter to Schenectady, New York, will put the nearest office in immediate touch with you.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

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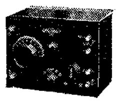
Think of the boundless delight of that dear old mother, confined to the house by the rigors of winter or the infirmities of age, when she listens in for the first time on a Crosley Radio. Imagine the joy of the kiddies, when they awaken you Christmas morning with the glad tidings that "Santa has brought us a Crosley Radio." Then decide to make this a Crosley Christmas.

There can be no gift with greater possibilities for continued happiness than a Crosley set. It carries Christmas along through the year, continually giving new thrills and happiness, and bringing pleasant thoughts of the giver.

It is a delight to operate a Crosley. The immediate response to the turn of the dials; the clearness of reception from far distant points; the real ease with which local stations may be tuned out; all help to make Crosley reception distinctive and exceptionally pleasurable. The very low cost at which this really remarkable radio performance can be obtained places Crosley sets within the reach of all—the ideal Christmas gift.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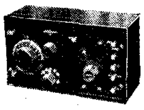
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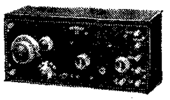
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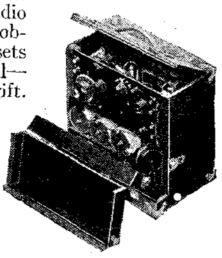
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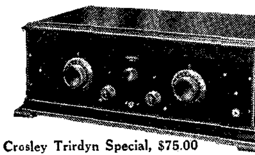
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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

the school of cynical sport-reporting in America," puts it this way:

> One of the customers pondering over baseball's most recent scandal writes, in an accusing vein, laying the fault of the unhealthy state of mind of the professional athlete to the sports writers. He accuses this profession in bulk of creating popular idols with feet of clay or of mud, and sounding the loud and constant ballyhoo for them. Then the heroes, puffed with a sense of their importance, do all sorts of silly things.
>
> This charge is not altogether without foundation. The sporting papers must have their current heroes for the small boys, and the big boys, too. The material out of which these current heroes are made, frequently is not of the best. The ballyhoo that they get is all out of proportion. The statistics are not available, but I think that it is a good guess that Mr. Jack Dempsey has been given many linear feet more of publicity than Gen. John J. Pershing.
>
> I do not want to appear in the light of picking on Mr. Dempsey in particular. The other champions, made up of bootblacks, hoboes or yeggmen, are similarly exalted. It is not entirely the fault of those who write sports, either. Those who read must share the blame. They do not care to have the sawdust kicked out of their dolls. A champion is a hero until he becomes an ex-champion. He must be endowed with all of the virtues, and kind to his aged parents, and all that sort of thing.
>
> The story about "Shoeless Joe" Jackson and the small boy crying, "Say it ain't true, Joe," may or may not be true itself. But it might have been, and it throws some light on the consequences of grinding out the daily grist of professional sports heroes.
>
> "Shoeless Joe" was made the idol of the Chicago small boys by the sport pages, and the chances are that in our national pastime the same pages are grinding out more heroes as unsubstantial. Young Jimmy O'Connell was the idol of the small boys around San Francisco before he started East to join the big league. About this time the small boys of San Francisco are saying, in effect, "Say it ain't true, Jimmy."
>
> The average reader of the sporting pages is as sentimental as a seminary girl. You can not tell the persons hungry for their daily heroes that a certain champion did not buy his mother a home out of his first earnings, but instead lost the money shooting craps. You can not tell him that the local team was not altogether unselfish about bringing home the pennant, but had been figuring all along on a cut in the world series, and that it was that consideration alone which inspired that last rally on the home grounds.
>
> Making heroes in intercollegiate football is a much safer occupation and much more reasonable. Tho younger than the average professional athlete, the football hero is not likely to lose his perspective. Perhaps this is because of his background. You do not find newspaper-made heroes of the gridiron getting what is technically known as the swelled head.
>
> The motive for great deeds in an intercollegiate football game is entirely unselfish. It is in a way the same motive that takes a doughboy over the top. As it is strictly a team game, the young man who would be inclined to exaggerate his

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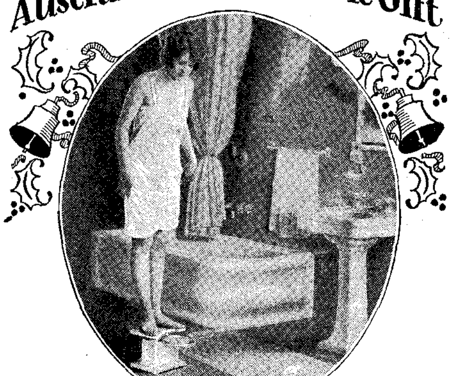

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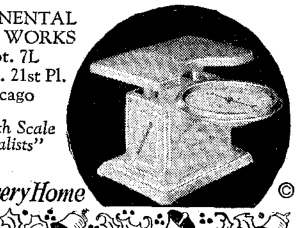

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In the dead of night, when they are awakened by the warning, croupy cough, they rub the clean, white ointment gently over the child's throat and chest and then go back to bed.

Children's Musterole, like regular Musterole, penetrates the skin with a warming tingle and goes quickly to the seat of the trouble.

It does not blister like the old-fashioned mustard plaster and it is not messy to apply.

Made from pure oil of mustard, it takes the kink out of stiff necks, makes sore throats well, stops croupy coughs and colds. In jars, 35c.

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MUSTEROLE
WILL NOT BLISTER
MILD
BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER**

importance has ten team-mates who would get that nonsense out of him.

Again, the prestige of a football hero is decidedly transient. At all of the intercollegiate games, the football heroes of other days gather and they are lost in the crowd of spectators. They have become only old grads nutting around the campus. The football hero becomes an ex-hero rapidly and gracefully, because he has played in a game that brings some notions of relative values.

Of all the games, football seems to require more from the player and to give less in return. I have very little patience with those who are prone to deplore "the growing evils of intercollegiate football." It seems to be about the best man's sport we have.

The very next day, serious issue on this question was taken with Mr. McGeehan by Heywood Broun, the widely read sports writer of the New York *World.* The trouble with him is, says Broun, that professional baseball happens to bore McGeehan personally. As for himself, says Broun, and he is probably speaking for many more people:

> It isn't impossible to be calm about tennis and polo and most of the football games, but professional baseball is something else again. There isn't anything else happening in our day which ever gets to be quite so exciting. The last series, for instance, was the most profound religious experience I've known. After watching Walter Johnson win the last game, I decided to go back into some church again. I haven't decided which yet.

On the other hand, says Broun, football is by no means so idealistic a game as they try to make out. He scornfully quotes the claim that newspaper-made heroes of the gridiron don't "get a swelled head," and continues triumphantly:

> Is that so! Has Bill gone and forgotten all about Lefty Flynn of Yale, who was one of the most promising half-backs of his day until the papers began to write him up? Why, there have been whole armies of backs ruined for football because they could never make a play without thinking of how it would look in the headlines. If it were not for the fact that every big game is fully and emotionally reported in the daily press, you would hardly see one-quarter of the present number of attempts to reverse the field and let the interference go hang and the running back toward the player's own goal line on the desperate chance of getting loose for a long gain.
>
> Indeed, I am cynical enough to believe that if college football were played in complete secrecy there would be fewer of those touching scenes in which the athlete with the broken collarbone fights to remain in the game and weeps and pleads to be allowed to die for dear old Connecticut State College of Agriculture.
>
> And does Bill McGeehan think that the dropkicker is unconscious of the clicking of the telegraph keys as he stands out there alone and waits for the ball? The motive for great deeds in an intercollegiate football game can't be entirely unselfish. That isn't humanly possible. The young fellow out there turning the ball over to boot it, knows that if he gets over the bar he can be tapped for anything he likes in college. If that kick stays true he will be voted in his

Have these 3 startling facts occurred to you?

1 Oral hygiene (care of the mouth and teeth) is practised more generally in America than anywhere else in the world.

2 And for years now, millions of people have been using many kinds of dentifrices and mild "antiseptics" as mouth-washes—to maintain a clean, healthy condition of the mouth, and thus prevent dreaded gum infections.

3 Nevertheless, the highest dental authorities state that there is vastly more mouth and gum infection in this country than there was twenty years ago—even allowing for our normal increase in population.

The explanation is not hard to find Government laboratories report that the great majority of the weak, so-called "antiseptics" used as mouth-washes have practically no germ-*killing* power whatever. In some few cases they retard the growth of the stubborn germs that produce gum infections. But actual *killing* is necessary to really prevent the slow, insidious, almost unnoticeable spreading of infection from one tooth to another.

Until recently, all of the solutions recognized as powerful germ destroyers were unfortunately deadly, caustic poisons which could not be used in the mouth without injuring its highly sensitive lining.

Now, however, there is a safe antiseptic that provides actual, *germ-free* cleanliness wherever used. It has been hailed by leading physicians and dental surgeons as a godsend to humanity.

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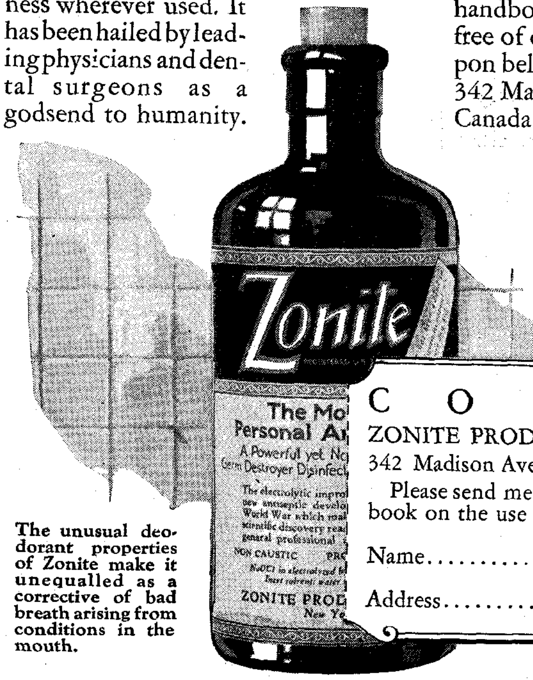

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
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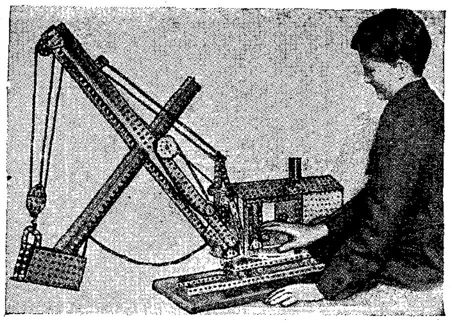
> senior year "the man most likely to succeed" and "the man who has done most to preserve the best traditions of the Colorado School of Mines." A foot to the right or left and his mates will never say anything more than: "Oh, yes, Ted always means well." That kick can make him Class President and First Marshal and Chairman of the Prom Committee. There are even institutions where it won't do him any harm in his midyear exams, provided he gets the angle and the distance.
>
> And then, after college years are over and done with and the young man starts selling bonds, the potentialities of that dropkick will not have ended. The athlete who scored the winning three points in the last two minutes of play can make the Rotterdam City 6s of 1964 seem a lot more attractive than his fellow-alumnus who had the misfortune to fumble the ball right into the arms of the opposing end who ran sixty-nine yards for a touchdown.

Leaving aside the question of ethics the claim made for baseball most frequently is that it starts naturally in the back lots, and you don't have to go to college or even high school to learn it. It is interesting here to note that according to the New York *Times*, 18 of the 40 men on the Yale Varsity squad are working their way through college as furnace men, laundrymen, photographers, bookkeepers, suit-pressers, clerks, furniture agents, waiters, orchestra players, tutors, etc., etc. Undoubtedly many colleges could show a higher percentage than this. And everywhere, add critics, football is thrusting many poor boys to college who would never otherwise go, but are now induced to work their way through in perfectly legitimate ways.

The claim made most frequently against football, of course, is that only a few men at any given college or school receive its benefits. It is in this connection that Mr. Steward's discussion as to whether or not college football is worth while, should be of most interest. He gives a table of the football players at various colleges, and says:

> The table will give a fairly accurate idea of the numbers who play football at 16 of the larger colleges and universities of the United States. The columns in which the figures stand are not always perfectly representative because the same division between regulars, reserves, scrubs, and intra-mural players is not made at all of the institutions. At all of them, however, a freshman is a freshman, not eligible to play on the varsity team.

To Mr. Steward's original table have been added the attendance figures at the right, which can be taken as an approximation of the number of students at each institution who are more or less free to engage in football. In the case of co-educational State institutions, one-half the total attendance figures as given in the *World Almanac* have been set down. This



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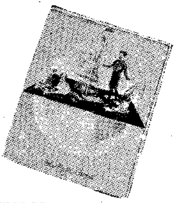

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is to allow for the coeducational factor (the women average about 20 per cent.) and also for extension course, summer school, and graduate student figures. If this approximation of the facts is correct, we arrive at the interesting conclusion that something like one out of every ten possible recruits get some kind of football.

	Varsity	*Reserves-Scrubs*	*Freshmen*	*Intra-Mural*	*Attendance*
Harvard....	50	75	125	45*	6,357
Illinois.....	82	..	35	165	3,963
Minnesota..	25	30	100	75	4,491
Notre Dame.	75	..	45	260	1,799
Michigan...	56	50	200	930†	4,611
Princeton...	30	45	175	..	2,373
Indiana....	40	22	120	75	1,856
Cornell.....	30	70	120	..	2,836
Oberlin.....	18	28	25	45	837
Purdue.....	100	..	125	80	1,553
Vanderbilt..	15	50	50	120	697
Ohio State..	30	70	100	..	4,291
Iowa.......	20	20	65	..	2,500
Stanford....	30	48	82	108	1,515
Missouri....	40	60	125	50	3,291
Penn State..	100	100	150	200	1,749
	748	668	1,642	2,153	44,719

Grand total, 5,211.

*Estimated.

†Michigan has many in modified football (speedball).

HOW MANY STUDENTS PLAY FOOTBALL

Figures from sixteen representative institutions showing collegians who actually play football as contrasted with the attendance of students who could play if they wanted to.

In order to find out what the colleges themselves think of football, Mr. Steward interviewed representatives of Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, Yale, Penn State, Vanderbilt, Stanford, Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois, Purdue, Notre Dame, and Missouri. He continues:

> And what do they claim for football? Well, they point out facts as sordid as this—that football is the source of financial support for all other college athletics, and for most of the general physical education programs as well. They point out that a good many thousands play football after all. The statistics furnished clearly indicate that the glorious game of cider-time is not so much for the few as some would have us believe.
>
> Charles W. Kennedy, Chairman of the University Athletic Association at Princeton, says:
>
> "I think that the statement that football is for the few is a misleading statement. In Princeton, the number of men who make the team in football, that is, who participate in games with our principal rivals, would probably not extend in all beyond 30. Considering the varsity squad, scrubs, and freshman squad, however, one hundred and fifty to two hundred men play the game every autumn. In addition to these, there are other men who get up their own teams and schedule games in an intra-mural system."
>
> There should be value in the evidence of a man whose teams have been knocking most of them over for the past few years. Knute Rockne, who recently signed a ten-year contract to remain as coach at Notre Dame University, says this:
>
> "Last fall we finished up the season with

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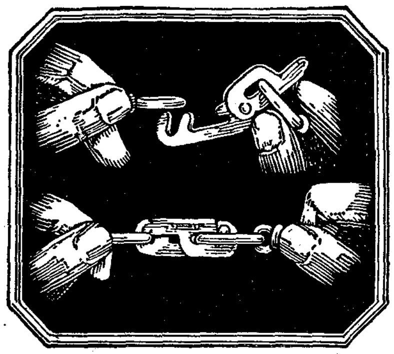

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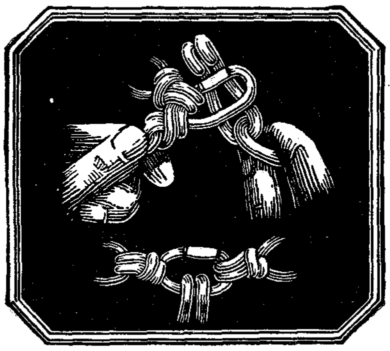

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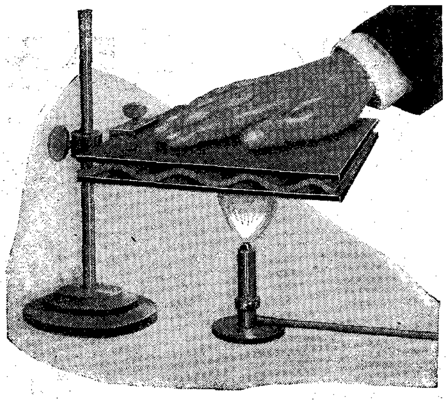

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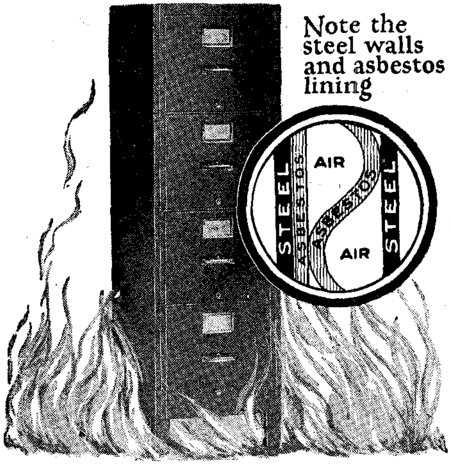
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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

seventy men on the regular squad, forty-five men on the freshman team, and two hundred and sixty-five men playing on inter-hall teams, making a grand total of three hundred and eight men playing football at Notre Dame. These men all played every day, and the inter-hall teams played a complete schedule of six games apiece, besides being allowed two games each with outside teams."

So far as is known, football is played more extensively at Notre Dame than at any other university in America, altho Penn State's figures show more individuals taking part in the sport. And Knute Rockne can not be stopt at any mere enumeration of the numbers who play football at his institution.

"Suppose you ask what football does for the man who never makes the team," he goes on. "He learns a lot of things. He learns how to play square, clean, hard. He also learns the thing which a lot of youngsters to-day are very much shy of—sustained concentration on one subject. He develops confidence in his own ability to think and act for himself."

Perhaps it is time to shade the shining picture with a mild cloud from the other side. In his annual report for the past year, James Rowland Angell, President of Yale University, made some frank statements about athletics versus scholarship. Said he:

"Under present conditions, an inappropriate share of the more tangible and immediate rewards of the college community go to the athlete. Many parents who send boys to college would rather that a son of theirs be captain of the football team than that he be the highest standing man in the class. There is also an impression, quite unfounded on any facts known to me, that a football player, regardless of his scholarly abilities, is far more apt to prove a valuable citizen."

President Lotus D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota has summed up his view of football in a portion of his annual report.

"It represents the fighting spirit and clean sportsmanship. The same kind of red blood qualities are required on the football field that animated the men on the battlefields of France and Belgium."

There are plenty of questions one may ask about football. What, for example, is its reaction on college loyalty and the loyalty of alumni?

Seemingly, there is general agreement that no other university activity is so effective in welding the diverse units into an effective whole as is football. This is particularly true in the great State universities.

William H. Spaulding, head coach at Minnesota, makes a first down in the argument with a play not mentioned by any of the others. Altho many claim that football takes too much time away from the studies he points out that above all else a coach must keep his players eligible by encouraging them in their class work. Practically all college faculties to-day are insistent on satisfactory class work by athletes.

"Every coach I know keeps after his men all the time with encouragement to do good class work," says Spaulding. "If a man is a consistent flunker we lose interest in him. It is a waste of time to train a man who can not or will not pass in his studies, for he is sure to be removed from the

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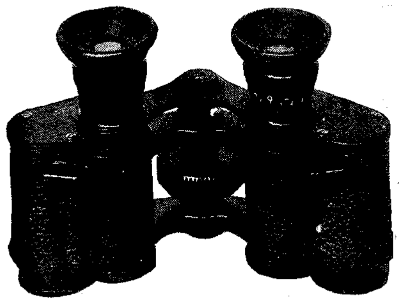

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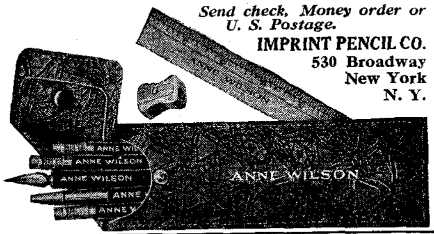

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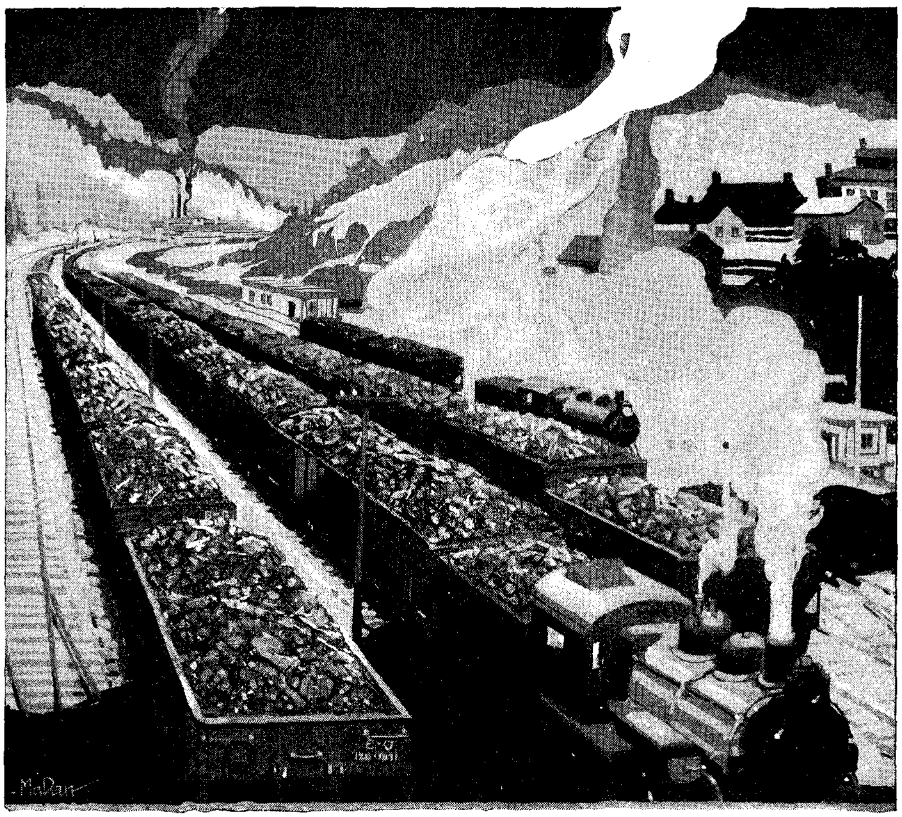
FOOTBALL LAURELS, AS DISTRIBUTED NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST

OUT in front of the parade of victory that may be considered to end this greatest of football years, Notre Dame walks alone, without the mark of a defeat or tie. Following the leader, the parade splits into three sections—Yale, Dartmouth and Pennsylvania riding abreast in the East, Chicago carrying the Conference Title, and California and Stanford sharing the honors of the Pacific coast. This arrangement, sports writers admit, leaves out the great accomplishment of the South, where, to quote one appreciator, "Football took a tremendous surge this season." Georgia, Center, and Florida, with Alabama beaten but once, stand high down there; but the South's great achievement this year, as Grantland Rice observes in the New York *Herald Tribune*, was Vanderbilt's crushing defeat of Minnesota by the decisive margin of 16 to 0. Also, "Vanderbilt rolled back Minnesota when that team had come to the zenith of its power," only a week after the Northern Gophers had handed Illinois and the mighty "Red" Grange their only defeat of the year. It is hard to classify the Southern teams, but it is not hard to give them a high place in the football world. Georgia, 1,200 miles from home, held Yale down to a 7 to 6 victory. Georgia also beat Penn State, strong enough to tie Penn, one of the three teams which divide the Eastern Championship. Florida gave the Army team a mighty battle and Vanderbilt capped the climax by burying Minnesota under 16 points. "Considering the heavy handicap under which the South battles," says Mr. Rice, "with so much warmer training weather, and so many miles of invading travel, the record is amazing in every way."

It is hard to award championships when teams have faced such varying competition. Turning, however, to the team that, by force of its sheer record, deserves to be called "Football Champion of America," the New York *World* reads Notre Dame's title clear in this way:

> Notre Dame, the only big school in the country undefeated and not tied on the gridiron this fall, has piled up the highest total of points of any big Middle Western eleven, 218 against 25 points for their opponents, which included such formidable foes as Princeton, Army, Nebraska and Georgia Tech.
>
> The "Four Horsemen," Crowley, Layden, Miller and Stuhldreher, with their understudies, have made 32 touchdowns and not a single field goal, despite numerous attempts. The famous four complete their college careers this year.
>
> Only two touchdowns have been made against them, one by Army and one by Nebraska. Georgia Tech, Wisconsin and



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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

Northwestern scored on them with field goals.

In the East three teams remain unbeaten, with two tie games scored against Yale, and one each against Dartmouth and Penn, the other two of the unbeaten Eastern triplets. As for Yale, whose victory over Harvard was one of the high lights of the late football season, says the New York *Times:*

> The Blue emerged from the quagmire in the Bowl with its second successive Big Three championship and its second successive season completed without a defeat. The power of the Eli backs and the Big Blue line could not be stopt by even the weather, which forced the team to go upstream for its final touchdown. Tad Jones assembled a machine that went forward by sheer power and not any individual brilliancy. Pond proved a great plunging back and Kline shifted as well as if he were on a dry field, but it was the functioning of the entire combination that brought Yale through to a successful finish.

"The remarkable feature of Yale's play," adds Grantland Rice, considering the claims of the three Eastern football leaders, Dartmouth, Penn and Yale, is that:

> After a long, hard schedule the Blue was gathering new force every passing week in place of wavering or slipping back. Yale was merely coming to its full power against Princeton and Harvard, and against Harvard the Blue was at its best. Only a fine team could have marched through the quagmire of the Bowl to three touchdowns, and only a team of unusual power and the finest determination could have slogged eighty yards along such a roadbed without giving up the ball.
>
> Yale's decisive conquest of Harvard leaves the Blue of New Haven, the Green of Hanover and the Red and Blue of Philadelphia fluttering from the main Eastern flagpoles. But Pennsylvania still has an improving Cornell team to stop, and this will be no set-up assignment. Cornell has been gathering cohesion and power these last few weeks, and Penn is at the end of a long, harassing march, where it is always difficult to keep any team on edge, as Illinois and even Notre Dame have discovered.
>
> If Penn stops or ties Cornell, Dartmouth, Yale and Penn can split Eastern honors three ways and let the passionate debate carry on into winter evenings as the long, gray shadows come down early from the hills. Yale's schedule against Georgia, Dartmouth, Brown, Army, Princeton and Harvard was the hardest in the East, but Yale had two tie games and Dartmouth had but one. When teams remain unbeaten from early October to late November in this modern gridiron hurly-burly and merry-go-round of changing form and sudden turns, there should be glory enough in an even division of the laurel.

"A most unusual Conference Championship," continues Mr. Rice, "was won by Chicago, after a slow start . . . with ties in three big games, and a field goal margin against Northwestern." On the whole, he comments:

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It was the triumph of defense outside of one battle, where against Illinois the Maroon attack slashed through for three touchdowns to match Red Grange. Illinois, through Grange and others, had the greatest conference attack, but Minnesota, with an otherwise spotty season, found itself for the one game needed to drop Zuppke back. Stagg started with the gloomiest prospects, but had the only unbeaten conference record at the end.

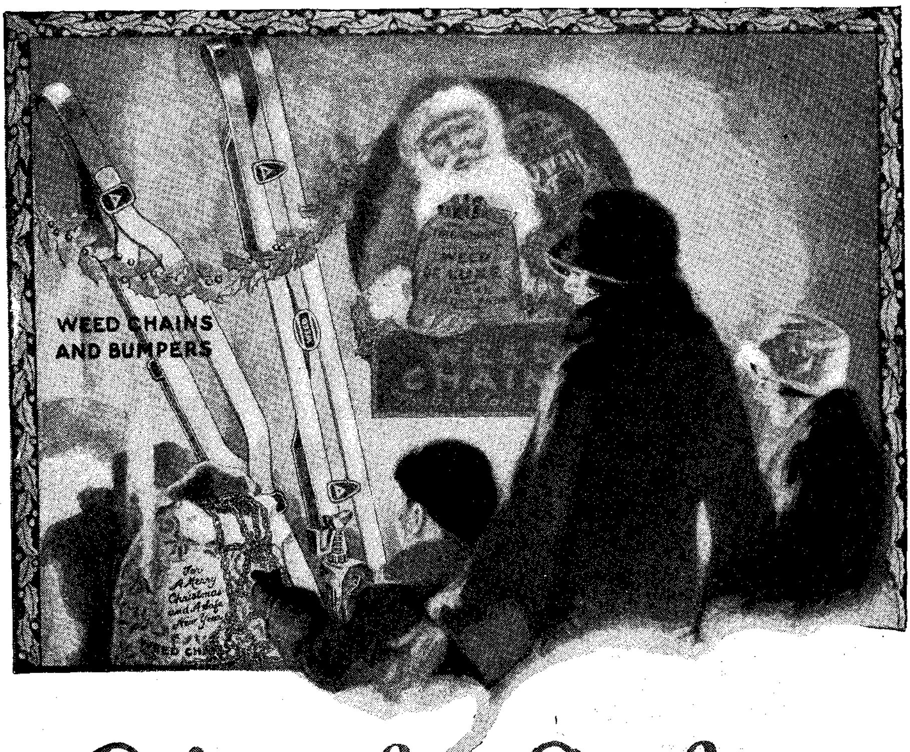
The Big Ten football standing of games won, lost, tied, total points scored, together with opponent's points scored, including non-conference games, follows:

Team	*Won*	*Lost*	*Tied*	*Pts.*	*O. P*
Chicago	3	0	3	88	40
Illinois	3	1	1	204	71
Iowa	3	1	1	106	50
Michigan	4	2	0	151	54
Purdue	2	2	0	137	46
Minnesota	1	2	1	68	63
Ohio	1	3	2	40	45
Indiana	1	3	0	147	100
Northwestern	1	3	0	108	66
Wisconsin	0	2	2	66	84

Rutgers deserves special mention because of losing only one game, handicapped by the same sort of muddy field that threatened to cost Yale the game with Harvard. Bucknell, coming up from behind in a remarkable upset of form, administered the beating.

Turning to the coast, where a battle royal has been raging all season, several writers call attention to California's amazing record of five whole seasons, including the one just past, without a defeat. Two ties were scored up against the team this year, leaving Stanford University with perhaps a "shade" the best of the claim to the Pacific Coast Conference Football Title. The Championship award, however, "is muddled over a question of eligibility," as the New York *Times* relates:

> Stanford went into the final game with California minus the service of Norman Cleveland, a star half-back, whom Stanford authorities had barred on the ground that he played a few minutes in a varsity game in 1921, and therefore was appearing in his fourth year of competition. Cleveland had played in the previous conference games against Oregon, Idaho and Montana. There was a question whether these games would be forfeited on this account. Stanford athletic representatives were quoted as expressing willingness to forfeit the games in the interest of strict accord with the rules, but indications are that the decision will be left to the conference as a whole.
>
> Stanford and California remain the only undefeated teams in the conference. But California has two ties against it, while Stanford has only one. If Stanford is declared out of the race, the title automatically will go to California which has won it for four years past, and closes its fifth straight season without a defeat. In the five years California has played four tie games; all the rest were victories.
>
> Walter Camp, the dean of football experts, and others long intimate with the game, pronounced the fourth quarter of the California-Stanford contest, when each side made two touchdowns, unsurpassed for thrills. The game was fast, with both teams relying largely on the forward pass. There were no serious injuries and remarkably few penalties. It was the thirty-first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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

year of annual competition between Stanford and California.

In annual games, intense with traditional rivalries, Washington defeated Washington State, 14 to 0, at Seattle, and Oregon nosed out the Oregon Aggies 7 to 3, at Corvallis. At Los Angeles the fast Idaho team, a front contender for the conference honors for two seasons, was humbled by Southern California, 13 to 0.

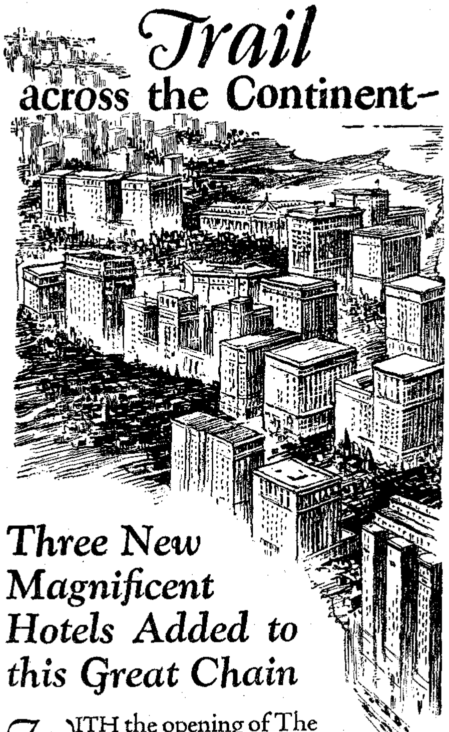
The final standing:

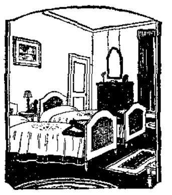
	Won	*Lost*	*Tied*
Stanford	3	0	1
California	2	0	2
Washington	3	1	1
Southern California	2	1	0
Idaho	4	2	0
Oregon	2	2	1
Oregon Aggies	1	4	0
Washington State	0	4	1
Montana	0	3	0

THE "FIDDLIN' CHAMPION" RECEIVES HIS CROWN

LONG-STANDING traditions and precedents were upset, we are informed, when Marcus Lowe Stokes, a mere novice, a young man without the venerable experience usually considered necessary, carried away the honors at a famous Southern classic, the annual old-time fiddlin' tournament at Atlanta. As the New York *Times* editorially relates and expatiates:

> Stokes came down from the Blue Ridge foothills primed with all the Southern tunes that he had learned from his granddad, and full of the spirit of victory. The fifty or more other contestants, who had not missed a tournament for the last quarter of a century, were practically beaten except "Fiddlin' John" Carson when Stokes struck up "Hell's Broke Loose in Georgia," the tune that made Fiddlin' John famous and won him the prize in many preceding years. Six thousand feet patted an accompaniment to the mountaineer's music, and the judges awarded him the championship.
>
> Stokes is now the last in a long list of champions. Ten years ago Dexter Allison, then past eighty, offered to contest with any other fiddler in Georgia. Last year Henry Taylor was declared king of Missouri fiddlers, barely winning, however, over Mrs. Lem Whitman, the wife of a Baptist minister of the Ozarks, who had two masterpieces, "Money Musk" and "Get Up and Go." The fame of Bill Montgomery and Zeb Briggs extended far beyond the limits of their native Alabama. Then there was Wise Deacon of the Arkansas Ozarks, who at ninety could still give life to "The Arkansas Traveler" and "Turkey in the Straw," but who acknowledged that when it came to "Leather Breeches" and "Give the Poor Fiddler a Dram," his competitors, Bill Hanks, Yell and Gip Johnson, could put more tingle into the feet of the dancers.
>
> Stubbins Watts, a descendant of Daniel Boone, was one of the famous old-time fiddlers of Western Missouri. He used to say that, "You can't fiddle if you don't pat your foot." This was his way of saying that you must tingle with music from the tips of your fingers to the tips of your toes. To him there was a difference





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between a fiddle and a violin—he discovered that late in life when he went to hear one of those "foreign fellows" in a concert. His music "didn't sound to me like fiddlin'," he said. The violin was something for the drawing-room and the music hall of the cities; it might be better, too, for the church, since there was no telling how much of the "divil" lingered in a fiddle that had played from sunset to milking time at a Saturday night hoe-down. The fiddle, to his mind, belonged to the pioneer, and it went with him into the hills of the South and the frontier of the wild West to bring joy and cheer into his life.

Endurance may have been a factor in winning the fiddler's crown for Stokes. He was twenty-two and Fiddlin' John was sixty-seven. After Stokes had played all day and long after midnight he announced that, "We play till milking-time in Cartersville and the cows leave home." He started all over again with his Blue Ridge repertoire that had set the mountain folks dancing and his crowd stayed with him, "patting," "spanking" and cheering to the last. Youth for once won. Stokes is the youngest man to hold the championship.

ARE THE NORDICS ABOUT TO LOSE THEIR ATHLETIC SUPREMACY TO THE LATINS?

ONE critic of things in general, including athletics, believes that we are about due for a big upset in the athletic world. "I shall not be surprized nor sorrowful," he says, "if, in the next generation, athletic supremacy passes from the Nordics to the Latins. It seems to me that already it is edging in that direction." This may seem a temeritous idea, in view of the recent spectacular victories of the northern races in the Olympic games. Nevertheless, this particular critic, Heywood Broun, who writes a daily column in the New York *World*, has reasons of his own both for expecting the overturn and for welcoming it, if it arrives. He sets forth his evidence and arguments to this effect:

> Within the last two years Luis Firpo of the Argentine came within a second or so of capturing the heavyweight boxing championship of the world. At Paris, Uruguay won the Rugby football honors. One of the most promising of the contenders for Benny Leonard's lightweight crown is a Chilian, and last Saturday I saw Ignacio Sadurnino Molinet of Cuba rip a strong Columbia line to tatters.
>
> It would be pleasant to see the cups and crowns drift southward to these men down under the waistband of the world, for they live and strive under a softer gospel than our own. To the Anglo-Saxon, athletic prowess is largely conditioned by asceticism. The runners of the North beat themselves with birch and submit to the torture of snow-baths. The football players of this country are most successful when processed under the dour discipline of a gloomy Dobie or a hard-driving Rockne. It is not fun which we seek in games so much as victory.
>
> All American athletic mentors are shocked as if by flagrant heresy of the soul at the devices of the Latins who would make sport of a factor in the fine free life. Our orthodox trainers shuddered when they learned that Dorando, the Italian Marathon runner, took red wine with his meals,

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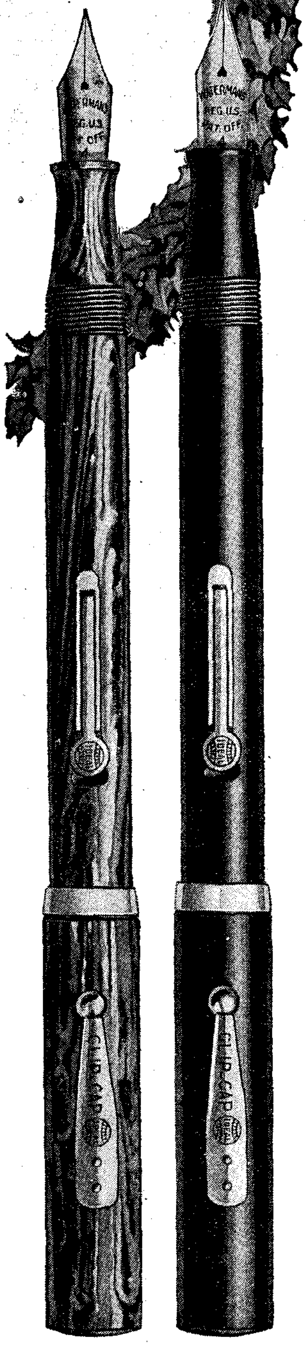

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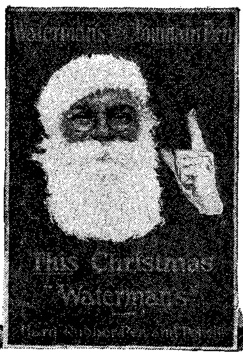

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

and the steak-and-fried-egg breakfast of Luis Firpo caused a more acute resentment against him than all the charges brought by Canon Chase. We all felt that it was monstrous and a crime against nature for Firpo to devour two quarts of ice-cream before climbing into the ring with Jack Dempsey, and the philosophy of a race lay panting and dizzy beside the champion as he rested his spine upon a portable typewriter during those long seconds while Fate seemed about to sanction the go-as-you-please school.

At Cornell, I am informed, a similar controversy arose between the Spartan and the Athenian spirit. Ignacio Sadurnino Molinet was a star and stalwart half on his freshman team, and seemed assured of a place on Dobie's eleven at the beginning of the season. But just as the long grind was about to commence it happened that Molinet's brother, himself a basketball star and an All-American center, made a marriage. Naturally, Ignacio was bidden to the wedding by his kinsman, and just as naturally he engaged whole-heartedly in the feast of celebration which was prepared for the guests. To have done less would have been to dishonor the name and fame of Molinet. To be sure, football was important to the young Cuban, but it was not all of life. One might hit the line and run the ends and still smile a little and kick up his heels.

Dobie did not think so. Wedding breakfasts had never been a part of the training régime of the Cornell eleven, and with high dudgeon and a bitter look Ignacio Sadurnino Molinet was banished from the varsity team and lowered down into the deepest of the scrub elevens. There he remained while Cornell dropt two games.

Discipline must be preserved, but victory was also needed, and when the Columbia game approached the heart of Dobie was torn. "Get in there," he said to Molinet, "we may need you." And it was evident to all beholders that this surmise was quite correct. Whenever the Columbia line parted and a red demon plunged and ripped through until borne down by numbers, upon each and every occasion, it was the wedding guest who crawled out from under the pile. It may not be so with Anglo-Saxons, but the Molinets can dance at weddings and still live to turn an end and slash off tackle.

It is related of one of the French soccer football teams, recalls Mr. Broun, engaged in a championship contest with English challengers, that when the whistle blew at the end of the first half the Frenchmen dispersed into the stands. There they sat with friends and gossiped and ate apples and drank red wine. When the whistle blew for resumption of play, he goes on,

> Some of the Frenchmen were still engrossed in conversation and sandwiches. The ranking official, a stern Scot, was aghast at this behavior. It was not the custom. The influence of Calvin is strong upon coaches as well as preachers. Among us Nordics the practise is for the players to huddle together between the halves and listen to an exhortation from the athletic mentor in which the participants, whether winning or losing, are told that they are miserable sinners. After they have been thoroughly convinced that there is no health in them, they are allowed to get back

to the game again and try to avert the eternal damnation of hell fire.

And so, while the French athletes laughed and chattered, the Scotch official ordered that the game go on. Against a skeleton opposition of five or six players the English swept through for two goals. But presently, leisurely, one at a time, the Gauls, wiping their lips, returned to the contest and before the day was done they had run over the Englishmen and won the game. They ate their cake and kept their victory, too.

"Here is a purely personal reaction," writes M. R. "Football is the only sport I can recall which is totally devoid of a sense of humor. And to me a sport, being in its purpose a source of amusement, must possess some humor to save it from boredom.

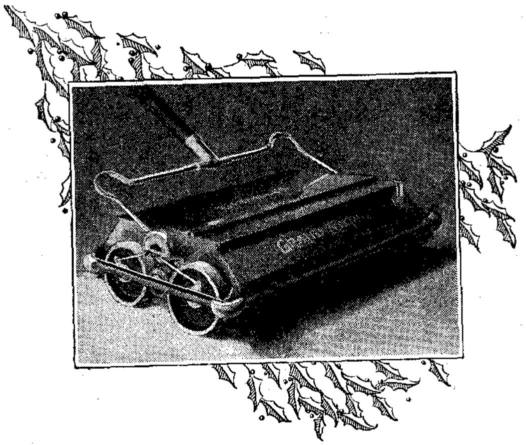
"I can get many a laugh out of baseball, which I think is the most humorous of all sports. You could pick a knockout of a comedy company from the wits assembled regularly back of first and third at the Polo Grounds. If I don't like a fight, I can look at the boxers' seconds or the third man in the ring, and grin from ear to ear. There is nothing better for an ailing spleen than frequent glances at the plus-fours at a golf tournament.

"But a football game! The moment I enter the stands I am hit on the chin by the air of mock solemnity which surrounds it all. The twenty-two players seem to have been informed that the earth will miss a beat if they don't swing their arms at the traditional angle before each play. Even the cheering, which might sparkle and crackle, as at a baseball game, is dulled into a senseless chorus of preconceived exhortations. The 'Sh-sh,-this-is-a-solemn-occasion' attitude has even been transmitted to the growing group of curious non-collegians."

BASEBALL PLAYERS WHO ARE SOLD

WHY should the deserving bush-leaguer not receive a percentage of the money which is paid for him when his superior playing makes him so valuable that he is bought from his own team by the manager of a Big League nine? The question has been asked with increasing emphasis, both by players and the public, during the last four years, and recently, writes George Chadwick, a special correspondent of the Consolidated Press Association, "Connie Mack started something when he proposed that Bushleaguers sold to the majors should receive a certain percentage of the sale." Mr. Chadwick relates and argues further, along this line:

> The plan did not attract so much attention at the time it was first put before Commissioner Landis, as the pennant races were at their height then, and both fans and players had other things to think about. But now Judge Landis has brought Connie's scheme out for an airing and it is likely to be the subject for heated discussion at the baseball meetings in December.
>
> Whether the minor league magnates will approve it is extremely doubtful, and they are the ones who would have to foot the bill unless they were able to include the players' cut in the sale price. In the past where there has been no agreement between players and minor-league owners there was no imperative need for the



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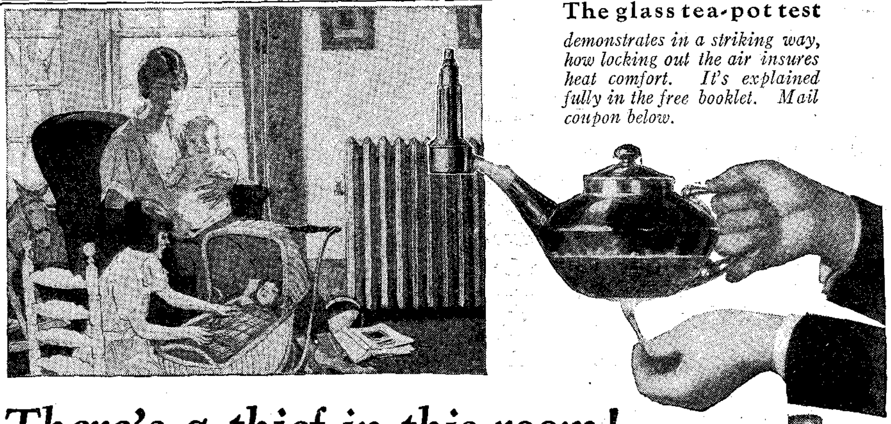

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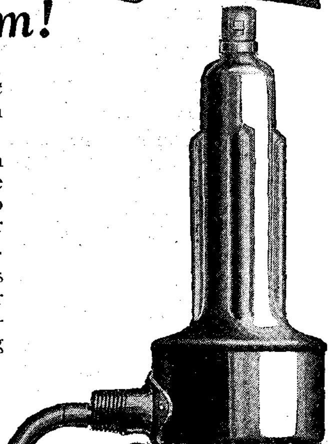

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

owners to give the ballplayers a penny, altho some have handed over a few simoleons when the player refused to be transplanted without coin for his nourishment.

Suppose Player Wilbrook, in a small league, is wanted by the New York Yankees. They negotiate and get his services for $10,000. This amount is pocketed in full by the owner of the minor-league club, and probably will pay much of his expenses for the season, and continue him in baseball another year, especially as he may have other players for sale. The player gets nothing but a chance to go up, and perhaps a small raise in salary. He must receive some raise under a rule which was passed to prevent some major-league owners from giving him less than he received in the bushes. That actually happened prior to the order making it compulsory to advance wages with a raise in classification.

Presume the ballplayer received $1,000 in the minor league. When he gets into the major league he receives, say $1,500. His employer has $10,000 in cash. To get as much out of the deal as the employer got, the ballplayer would have to work twenty years, since his yearly advance was only $500 from what he received when he was a busher. It is true that he will undoubtedly get more than that in the long run. If he does not, he won't be much of a ballplayer, but that is the relation between him and his former employers and the major-league club to which he is lifted.

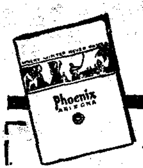
But he never is to receive any part of the $10,000. That is the sore spot with the ballplayer. He can not see why, if he was worth so much money to his original owner, he should not have received some part of the sum when he was passed along like a crate of raspberries.

There have been instances, of course, where ballplayers who were thus transferred balked flat on the arrangement and refused to go. In such cases—

The owners, as a rule, have given in, but they have given in reluctantly, and more times than one the purchaser has had to pay the player cash to get him to sign a contract, even after paying the minor-league owner a large sum for the players' release. It is this condition which has made misery in the ranks of the major-league owners, and which undoubtedly has had much to do with the suggestion by Mack that the players receive, in all cases, a certain percentage of the sale price.

It is held that if a player knows he will obtain some part of his purchase money, he will play that much better baseball. He will be eager to show what he can do. Pessimistic folks, however, say the players will make dickers unknown to their minor-league bosses and play to get their releases, figuring where they are going, and that they will receive a share of a purchase price, which will be larger than ordinary.

The major league owners are likely to be for the plan if it does not cost them anything, but the minor leagues are not so likely to favor it, because they think now that they do not receive as much from the major leagues as they should for players, in spite of the fact that they have sold many for more than $50,000 each.



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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SMELL

THE classic "five senses" are not enough for the new science of physiological psychology. Instead, it lists no less than twelve. Sight, hearing, smell, oral taste, nasal taste, the senses of pressure, heat, and cold, pain in the skin, the force sense in the muscles, the sense of motion (kinesthesis), and that of equilibrium, in the vestibular organ of the ear. To these are added certain other sensations of special organs, such as hunger, thirst, etc. This is the classification adopted by Dr. Walter Ehrenstein in an article on the Comparative Psychology of the Sense of Smell, in a late number of *Die Umschau* (Frankfurt). He begins by observing that the most important senses, sight and hearing, are now immensely amplified by artificial instruments, such as the telescope, microscope, and ultra-microscope for the eye, and electric apparatus for the ear. He adds that if the sense of smell were as important to man as it is to most animals, he would probably have found some way to intensify it. Among animals the most important center of the brain is that concerned with smell, he tells us, and among many species more than half the impressions of conscious life proceed from this source. The first division of his article deals with this sense in animals, and the first subject discust is the reason for odor in plants. He remarks:

> "We know that the production of odoriferous substances in plants implies a chemical process of high order on their part, since to accomplish it they must, in many cases, prepare a large number of highly complex chemical bodies. We can not help asking what impulse urges the plant to this expenditure of energy. Is it to please man? . . . Not in the eyes of biology."

It is not to win the favor of humanity but that of insects that the plant takes all this trouble. Many insects possess highly organized organs of smell in their antennæ —a single antenna of the ordinary honey bee contains no less than 30,000 cells concerned with the sense of smell. It is quite possible, too, that certain plants which seem quite scentless to us possess a definite odor for insects. He goes on:

> "Here, in the still comparatively low orders of the animal kingdom, we see how great a part is played by the sense of smell in facilitating the vital processes in nature. Without the sense of smell the highly organized ant communities would be inconceivable. In most animals, too, this sense is intimately connected with the process of reproduction. If we go still higher in the animal kingdom we find remarkable examples of the achievements of this sense in fishes, amphibians, reptiles, and even in a number of birds. Among mammals, finally, the sense of smell is of the highest importance. It is the sense which guides direction far more than the eye in man. When we speak of the world in which men

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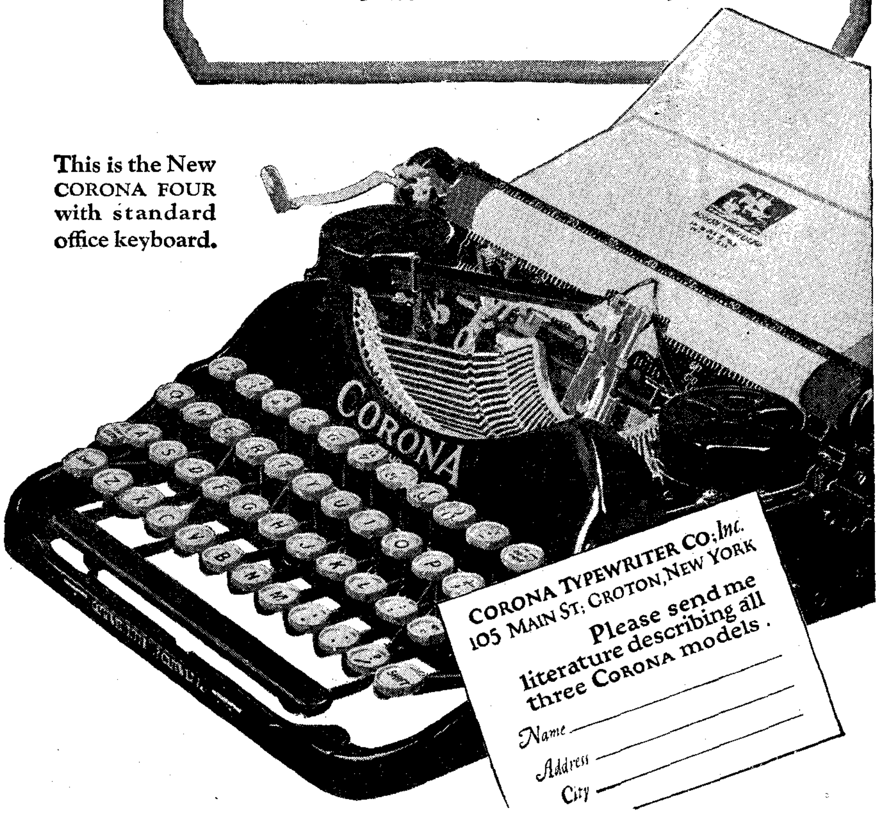

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

live, optical impressions are paramount, but in order to form a conception of the inner world of one of the higher animals, perhaps of a dog, we would have to perceive that impressions obtained by the nose would take the place allotted to ocular impressions in man. . . . Let us imagine ourselves in a room but dimly lighted compared to our ordinary environment, but a room in which, by way of compensation, there are the most manifold odors of various degrees of intensity rushing upon us, and controlling our sensory life. Let us consider, too, that for impressions of sound we should have an extraordinarily heightened sensibility; these sounds, some mere whispers, would appear to us highly significant and important, whereas beautiful music would seem a meaningless and perhaps a highly disagreeable noise."

Dr. Ehrenstein observes further that the same odoriferous substances apparently produce quite different reactions in men and in animals. Turning to this sense in mankind, he attempts a classification of the sensations which we owe to the nasal organ. These sensations are related to various branches of science, particularly to chemistry, botany, psychology and physiology; and in recent years the subject has received much study in spite of the great difficulties which it presents. He writes:

"Chemists have attempted to designate sensations due to odors by means of the chemical classes to which the substances producing them belong. But this is inadequate, because substances from entirely different chemical families frequently have similar odors, while those falling in the same class often differ in odor.

"Others have classified odors as agreeable, neutral or disagreeable, a method open to obvious disadvantages. The classification made by the Dutch physiologist, Zwaardemaker, is the most readily employed.

"A few years ago a psychologist, Prof. Hans Henning, in his comprehensive monograph on 'The Sense of Smell,' made the first attempt to classify sensations due to smell in a purely psychological manner. . . . Just as colors and sounds can be classified by their similarity and relationship, so can odors. In the place of the primary colors we may designate 'primary smells' as flowery, putrid, fruity, rootlike, resinous, and aromatic. All other odoriferous sensations can be designated as intermediate stages between these primary odor sensations.

Thoughts on the Day After.—The Charlotte *Observer's* morning-after-election editorial was "Indian Summer in the Piedmont." We know the Indian summers of the Piedmont, the flaming foliage of those incomparable hills, the hazy beauty of the Carolina sky, and the cool sweet fragrance of those valley breezes. Surely it was sweet to turn away from the Tuesday disaster and walk with the Lord in that garden of loveliness. But we were jolted plumb to the earth and the realities thereof, and under the circumstances no other subject is so fruitful of reflection as our old post-election standby, "Rotation of Crops."—*Houston Post-Dispatch.*

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NEW USES FOR COTTON

COTTON is a social climber, says Dr. Edwin E. Slosson, Director of Science Service, writing in its *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). Handicapped by its lack of the sheen of silk, or the luster of linen, or the warmth of wool, it is now gaining upon its rivals by aid of the chemist. He goes on:

Silk, the aristocrat of textiles, gets the gloss that is the envy of the rival fibers from being forced out in a viscous form from the tiny orifices of the spinnerets of the silkworm, solidifying as a single slick smooth cylinder a thousand yards long.

Cotton, on the contrary, if you compare it under a microscope, looks like a short twisted tape, and wool like a rough and scaly rope. Cotton, to quote an old joke, shrinks from soaping—like a small boy. Dipping cotton into strong alkali causes the fibers to shorten and thicken and soften. Seventy-five years ago it occurred to an English chemist, John Mercer, to try what would happen if the cotton were not allowed to shrink. So he kept the thread or cloth on stretchers while it was dipt into a solution of caustic soda and left to dry under tension. The lye took the kinks out of the cotton and softened its surface and this gave it something of the luster of silk. So Mercer immortalized himself, like J. L. MacAdam, the road-maker, by converting his name from a proper noun to a verb, and we have had "mercerized" cotton ever since.

Now a new method of treating cotton has been invented. This is the opposite of the mercerization process, for it is produced by acid instead of alkali. Charles Schwartz of the Philana Company at Basle, Switzerland, has found that cotton may be made to resemble its other rival, wool, by immersing it in concentrated nitric acid. The fibers become more curly and their surface rougher, and the fabric assumes the texture of a new material to sight and touch. The tensile strength is said to be increased by 50 per cent. and the resistance of the surface against scraping to be improved by 200 per cent. In wear and warmth and appearance the philanized cloth resembles woolen.

We might suppose that the action of nitric acid on cotton would produce nitro-cellulose, otherwise known as gun-cotton. It would not be pleasant to go about clothed in a high explosive. But in making nitro-cellulose sulfuric acid is needed to facilitate the reaction of the nitric. In the present process the nitric acid merely attacks the surface and is all washed out afterward, or eliminated by alkali. The cotton acquires a yellowish tinge but this may be removed by bleaching. The philanized fabric may be later mercerized and this makes it look like linen.

In England, nitric acid is being applied to the improvement of ramie, an Indian fiber. When ramie under tension is treated with nitric acid, it acquires a silken luster. When not stretched, it resembles wool.

The chemist has made a new market for cotton waste by dissolving it completely in nitric acid, alkaline sulfid, or acetic acid, and spinning out the viscous fluid into threads of any length, size and shape that he pleases, producing thereby a synthetic fiber that closely simulates silk in appearance if not in strength. Fifty per cent. of what seems to be silk nowadays comes from the chemical laboratory instead of from the cocoon.

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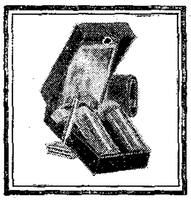

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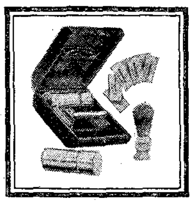

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INVESTMENTS-AND-FINANCE

MILLIONS TO FRANCE—A BILLION TO EUROPE

FRANCE'S VICTORY becomes complete, declares the Finance Minister of the Republic, "when the whole world sees that America, which demanded guaranties and securities of all sorts from Germany before it would lend, is ready to lend to France on her word alone." What is most remarkable, as a number of our papers see it, is that the new $100,000,000 French bond issue was oversubscribed here on November 24 without any aggressive selling campaign, and the loan contract was completed with aid of cable and radio in the record time of twenty-four hours. In fact, the loan was rushed through with amazing speed on both sides of the Atlantic, as is noted in the news dispatches. Seldom do legislatures put through financial measures so swiftly. According to one Paris dispatch, the Finance Minister laid the bill on the table in the French Chamber at the end of the morning session at about 12:30 on November 21. The proper committee studied it in the afternoon and made a favorable report at nine o'clock in the evening, and the vote was taken in the Chamber at 10:15 with 535 for and 29 against; then the bill was sent to the Senate which had been specially convened by telegraph, and the Senate approved.

This loan, which is for twenty-five years at 7 per cent., and which was floated in this country at 94, takes the place of the Morgan credit extended last March for the purpose of upholding the franc, and will also enable the French Government to repay advances from the Bank of France. What the French think of the loan is indicated by this statement from the financial editor of *Le Journal:*

> "The new operation shows not only the undeniable good-will of our American friends toward France, but a very genuine improvement in our country's credit.
>
> "Foreigners, who see us from the outside and judge us better than we do ourselves, have realized that the French Government in all departments is pursuing a really coherent comprehensive policy of financial consolidation and monetary hygiene.
>
> "By taking advantage of the favorable condition of the New York market and in concluding the American loan, the French Government still further accentuates that line of policy.
>
> "This policy will in a short time lead us to a period of better exchange rates, lower living and restored State finances."

The $100,000,000 now raised for France will be turned over to that Government, according to the New York papers, on December 9, and the money will be placed on deposit here for the use of the French Government. As the New York *World* notes, the preliminary negotiations were handled by J. P. Morgan & Company, and the syndicate handling the loan consisted of this firm, the National City Company, the First National Bank, and Brown Brothers. "The bonds will pass into the hands of the public through approximately 800 banks and investment dealers throughout the country. The German loan was marketed through 1,100 banks and dealers." The success of the issue, we read in the New York *Times*, is attributed to the relatively good income yield (7.53 per cent.), to the steady improvement in France's financial position during the last five years, and the expected balancing of France's budget in 1925; "sentiment also is said to have helped along the sale." According to *The Times:*

> The new French loan is expected to place France squarely on her feet. It accompanies a program of debt-trimming by the French Government, and caps the success of the French Government in pegging its franc. In 1919, the French Government reported expenditures for the year of 35,345,000,000 francs, an excess of expense over income of 23,759,000,000 francs for the year, against an excess of expenditures over revenues this year of only 4,183,000,000 francs; and contrasted with the proposed 1925 budget showing expenditures of 33,195,000,000, against revenues of 33,203,000,000 francs, leaving for the first time since 1913 an excess of revenues over expenditures which, if this budget is successfully carried through, will amount to 8,000,000 francs.
>
> The budget position has been materially aided through the restoring of Northern France to a peace-time basis. Reconstruction of these devastated areas was a tremendous expense, and the French Government was frequently criticized for its policy of trying to return its northern territory to productivity. But on July 1 last, the work of reconstruction was shown to be nearly complete with only 100 kilometers of railroad out of 4,800 destroyed remaining to be built; only 2,000 factories still to be restored out of 23,000 destroyed, and only one-fifth of a total number of 742,000 houses destroyed remaining to be rebuilt.
>
> At the same time all but 815,000 acres of a total of 8,150,000 acres which had been made unfit for cultivation by war ravages had been made productive again. The fruit of this policy was furnished in figures showing that revenues from the northern area had increased from only 964,000,000 francs in 1919 to 2,372,000,000 for the first half of this year, or, assuming the same rate to continue throughout this year, a total for 1924 of 4,744,000,000 francs—nearly five times the corresponding figure for 1919.
>
> Similar improvement has also been shown in debt scaling. Excluding the interallied debt, the French Government, French cities and French railways owed on November 1 last, at current foreign exchange rates, a total of $697,500,000 against $1,069,400,000 on June 30, 1919, the current service charges being only $46,160,000 per annum against $69,000,000 a year five years ago.
>
> Proceeds of the loan will be used to pay off the Government's indebtedness to the Bank of France and the new $100,000,000 loan will replace the $100,000,000 Bank of France credit arranged for franc stabilization purposes through J. P. Morgan & Co. This credit was originally set up on March 12 last, and was used in bringing about the rout of speculators who had sold the franc short, and appeared then to be driving it down the way of the old German mark. From $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 was used in checking the drive against the franc, but on the subsequent rally which exceeded anything ever before seen in the foreign exchange market the Bank of France had to sell francs to trapt bears to prevent too rapid an advance by the franc. In this way the Bank of France made a large profit, enough to pay off every dollar that had been withdrawn from its dollar credit, to pay off commission charges to the bankers, and to arrange without additional cost to the French Treasury for renewals of this credit.
>
> The so-called Morgan credit will expire on December 12 next, and the French Government has the option of renewal. Not a cent has been drawn down from this sum, the operation merely representing a precautionary move against future bear attacks on the franc, and on December 12 it will expire. The new long-term loan, which will be amortized in an important measure from German reparations payments, will be used to carry on the work started by the private credit.

What further use will be made of the proceeds of the loan, says *The Times* editorially, "is not so clear." The French Finance Minister merely says that the proceeds will be "held or used" as may be deemed wise "for the protection and stabilization of the franc." This would appear to mean that "in case of another disastrous break in the franc on the foreign exchange market, the $100,000,000 fund could be drawn upon to purchase French exchange and support its price." But *The Times* surmises that France may eventually use this fund to add to her gold reserve, for "to leave it indefinitely on deposit in a foreign market, by way of notice to speculative sellers of the franc of what may happen to them, would be a singular performance, quite out of touch with the practical mentality of the French."

The sale of these bonds, following the German issue, is said in Wall Street, so we read further in this New York newspaper, to have proved definitely that the American investment market had finally placed its approval on foreign issues as eligible investments. The Alexander Hamilton Institute's *Business Conditions Weekly* (New York) has secured from the Department of

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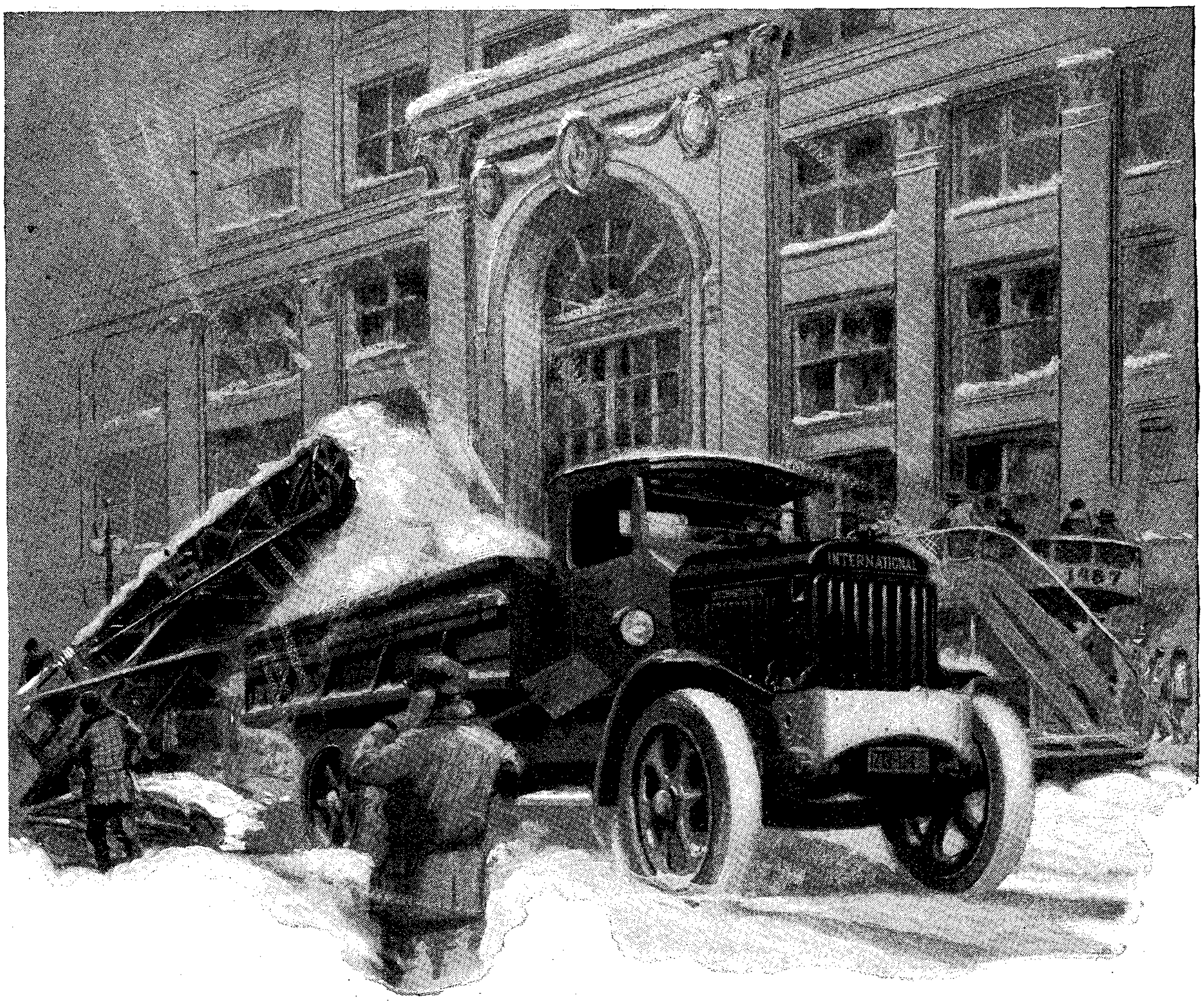

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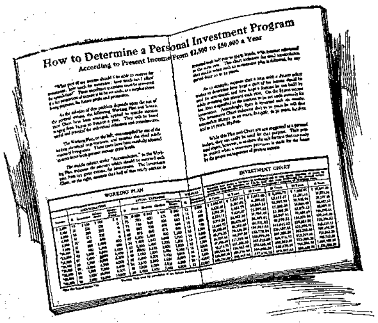
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

Commerce the following list of foreign securities which have been sold in the United States this year:

Foreign Securities Sold in the United States, 1924

Japan	$150,000,000
Switzerland	30,000,000
Netherlands	40,000,000
Czecho-Slovakia	9,250,000
Mortgage Bank, Finland	12,000,000
Con. Elec. Power Co., Japan	15,000,000
Canadian National Railways	29,300,000
Norway	25,000,000
Argentine	20,000,000
Canadian Pacific	10,000,000
Ontario	17,000,000
Industrial Bank of Japan	22,000,000
Canadian Railways	26,000,000
Paris, Orleans Railway	10,000,000
Mexico	50,000,000
Paris, Lyons Med. Railway	20,000,000
Nord Railway	15,000,000
Germany	110,000,000
Toronto	3,000,000
Montreal	9,700,000
Buenos Aires	8,400,000
Rotterdam	6,000,000
Hungary	7,500,000
	$645,150,000
All others	332,769,000
Total	$977,919,000

This list does not include the more recent $30,000,000 loan to Sweden, or the $100,000,000 just loaned to France which, with two or three small loans to foreign municipalities, bring the total well over $1,100,000,000. Excluding loans to the Allies from the United States Treasury, American investments abroad at the end of 1923 were, says this authority, $2,500,000,000 in government obligations and $5,500,000,000 in industrial securities, making a total at that time of $8,000,000,000 of American capital in foreign investments. The interest and profit on this American investment in foreign securities at the end of 1923 "is estimated by the United States Government to be $400,000,000 annually, i.e., 5 per cent. on $8,000,000,000. In addition, the Treasury is receiving $160,000,000 a year from Great Britain. When the other Allies have arranged for debt-refunding the annual investment income from abroad will exceed $600,000,000."

The French issue, according to one newspaper item, is expected to be the last large piece of foreign financing to be placed in the American market this year. Large German financing for States, cities and corporations is said, in the New York financial district, to be in prospect for next year, and reports have been heard of a loan of at least $25,000,000 for the railroads of Alsace-Lorraine, but all save a very small part of this business will be held over.

Virtually all the recent European bond issues have come to the New York Stock Exchange for listing, notes the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, and the Exchange is now showing disposition to require more information from the borrowers than was once deemed sufficient.

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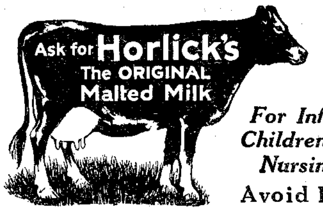

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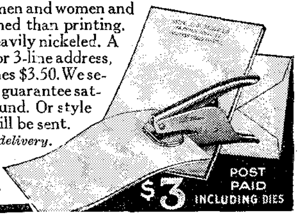

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

November 19.—Maj.-Gen. Sir Lee Stack, Governor-General of the Sudan and Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian Army, is seriously wounded by a band of assassins in Cairo. Zagloul Pasha, Premier of Egypt, expresses his profound sorrow and indignation over the shooting, and pledges his best efforts in the hunt for the assassins.

The British Government announces that it has not "scrapped" the Geneva protocol for disarmament and security, but only seeks a postponement of further discussion until the objections by the British Dominions are met. These objections are concerned with the immigration issue as being possible causes of dispute which may be referred for arbitration.

Cardinal Logue, Archbishop of Armagh, and Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland, dies at Armagh Palace, at the age of eighty-four.

November 20.—Maj.-Gen. Sir Lee Stack dies after an unsuccessful operation to remove the bullets fired by assassins, and King Fuad issues a proclamation deploring the "odious attack on the devoted Sirdar of our Army."

The Mexican Government carries out its recently announced policy of severing diplomatic relations with Great Britain by ordering all Mexican consuls withdrawn from British possessions.

November 21.—Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, formally announces the cancellation of the two treaties concluded by former Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald with the Russian Soviet Government. At the same time Mr. Chamberlain announces the British Government's belief that the Zinovieff letter which urged the revolt of British communists against the Government was not a forgery.

Peter Hughes, member of the Dail Eireann from County Louth, is appointed Minister of Defense of the Irish Free State, and his appointment is ratified by the Dail. Mr. Hughes succeeds Richard Mulcahy, resigned.

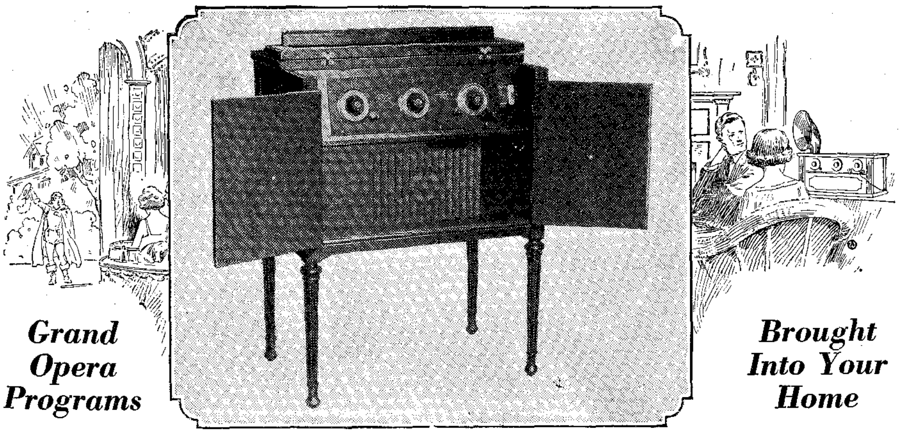
November 22.—Lord Allenby, British High Commissioner in Egypt, presents to Premier Zagloul Pasha his Government's demand for an apology for the assassination of Maj.-Gen. Sir Lee Stack, an indemnity of £500,000, prohibition of political demonstrations, the withdrawal of Egyptian troops from the Sudan, and enlargement of the irrigation area at Gezira.

Ismet Pasha, the Turkish Premier, has resigned, says a dispatch from Constantinople. Ismet Pasha was the first Premier of the Turkish Republic, established in October, 1923, following the abolition of the Caliphate by the Grand National Assembly.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies votes confidence in Premier Mussolini, 337 to 17.

November 23.—The Egyptian Government rejects the British demands that it withdraw Egyptian troops from the Sudan, increase the irrigation area at Gezira, and allow Britain a free hand in protecting the interests of foreigners, but expresses willingness to pay the compensation of £500,000, and to make the apology demanded.

November 24.—Five British warships are rushed to Egyptian waters as a result



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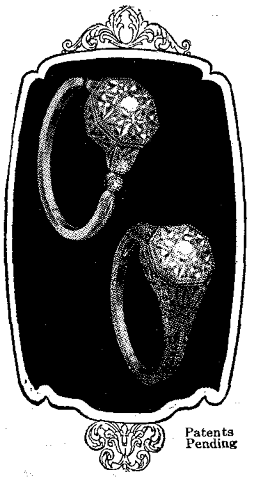

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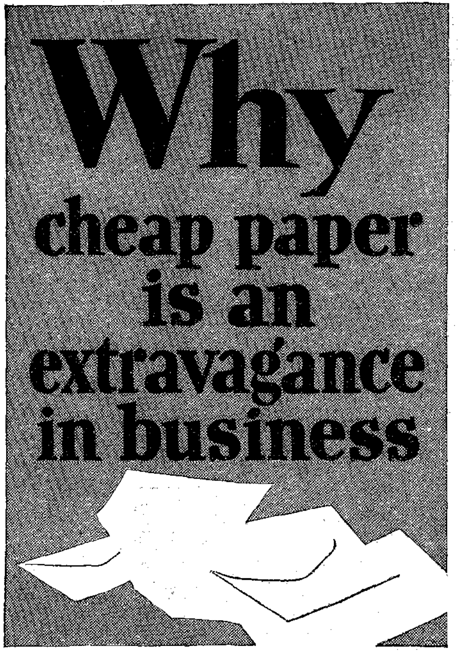
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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

of the crisis following the assassination of Maj.-Gen. Sir Lee Stack. Meantime Egyptian troops are evacuated from the Sudan and the £500,000 demanded as reparations is paid over by the Egyptian Government to Lord Allenby, British High Commissioner in Egypt. Premier Zaghloul Pasha resigns and Ziwar Pasha is named as his successor.

Tuan Chi-Jui, former Premier, is installed as the "Chief Executive" of the new Chinese Government, under which, he says, it is hoped that the reunification of China will be effected.

DOMESTIC

November 19.—Thomas H. Ince, motion-picture producer and a "maker of stars," dies suddenly at his home in Benedict Canyon, California. He was forty-two years old.

November 20.—United States Attorney-General Stone announces the indictment of the Baltimore *Daily Post* as the first newspaper defendant in the Government's impending series of test cases to determine the intent of Congress with reference to publication of income-tax returns.

The American Federation of Labor, in convention at El Paso, Texas, announces that it is unalterably opposed to the substitution of exclusion of immigrants by treaty for exclusion by domestic legislation.

November 21.—Mrs. Florence Kling Harding, widow of President Harding, dies at the home of Dr. Carl W. Sawyer, at Marion, Ohio, after an illness of several months. Mrs. Harding was born in Marion, August 15, 1860.

The Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor reaffirms its non-partizan policy in political affairs in a report submitted to the Federation.

November 22.—Mrs. Harry M. Daugherty, wife of the former Attorney-General, dies at their home in Columbus, Ohio. She had long been an invalid.

November 24.—United States Senator Smith W. Brookhart receives the official certificate of election from Iowa following the finding of the State Executive Council that he was reelected by a majority of 755 votes over his Democratic opponent, Daniel F. Steck.

The proposed organization of a political Labor party is defeated by an overwhelming vote of the American Federation of Labor, in convention at El Paso, Texas.

Brands from the Burning.—The finance committee did good work. They managed to collect in all, about one hundred and fifty dollars for the preacher. We all feel that he was a godsend to the malaria, beaubonic plague, small pox, seven-year itch, and typhoid-stricken town of —— in which the devil and his doctors are busy here day and night with their hypodermic needles, injecting hell into the people. With this motto: "Bob your hair and be a flapper," or "Get a Ford car, Drink Moonshine, and be a Sport."—*From a news item in the Ocala (Fla.), Banner.*

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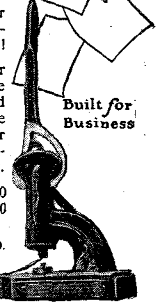

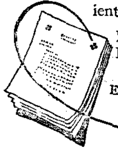

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

but that—"H. B. V.," Yonkers, N. Y.—"In the commonly used expression 'There is no doubt but that' is not the word *but* superfluous and, in fact, incorrect?"

In the expression "There is no doubt but that" *but* is redundant. The subject is one that has been discussed by grammarians for many years. *But that* implies a negative which, when it follows another negative phrase, as, "I don't know *but that* I did so," suggests a positive—a likelihood or possibility that some act has been done. "I don't doubt but that" should be "I don't doubt that."

Goold Brown, in his "Grammar of English Grammars," gives as an impropriety for correction, on page 680 of his book, "It is not improbable *but that* in time these different constructions may be appropriated to different uses." He corrects this by omitting the *but.*

cheeses—"L. H. L.," Sulphur, Ky.—"What authority is there for the use of the word *cheeses* as the plural of *cheese?*"

Six hundred or more years of usage is the "authority for the use." The plural of *cheese* is *cheeses.* It dates from 1300 and may be found in Langland's "Vision of Piers Plowman"—"Twey grene *cheses.*" The plural is used in instances where various varieties are considered or numbers are specified: The cheesemonger stocks *cheeses* of all types—American, Brie, Camembert, Cheddar, Dutch, Edam, and many others. "The farmer had fifty *cheeses* in his cheese-room." In speaking of the article in its attributive sense or referring to it in bulk, the singular form of the word is correct, thus: "*Cheese* sandwiches"; "great quantities of *cheese*"; "the *cheese* market."

disagree from, disagree with—"S. L. V. G.," Roseau, B. W. I.—"What is the correct preposition to use following the word *disagree?* Food disagrees *with* the stomach, but do I disagree *from* or *with* my friend?"

Persons disagree *about* a matter; *in* opinion. Disagreements occur *between* persons, and persons are in disagreement *with* one another. One does not disagree *from.* See "Prepositions: How to Use Them" (Funk & Wagnalls Company), price 35 cents.

eatable, edible—"O. M. F.," Barker, N. Y.—"What is the difference between *edible* and *eatable?* I think an *edible* means 'something which one may eat without injury.' *Eatable* means 'fairly palatable or pleasing to taste,' but dictionaries make no distinction. Please help me."

The distinction mentioned is not one recognized in the language. For that reason it is not recorded in the dictionary.

Eatable means "capable of being eaten" without any regard whatever to palatableness, "good or fit to eat." That which is *eatable* is *edible* and that which is *edible* is something "suitable to be eaten."

nouns used as adjectives—"E. C. M.," Bonn, Germany—In treating the phrases "sewing-machine oil" and "bicycle oil," it is well to bear in mind that in English nouns are sometimes used as adjectives, and adjectives are used also as nouns. When we speak of the "Hudson River," the word *Hudson* is a noun.

The words *bicycle, oil,* and *sewing-machine* are all nouns, but when *sewing-machine* is used to qualify the character of the *oil,* it assumes the function of an adjective, exactly in the same way as the word *bicycle* does. Some persons would write the two phrases "sewing-machine oil" and "bicycle oil." Others would write "sewing-machine-oil" and "bicycle-oil." The Lexicographer's preference, however, is for the omission of the hyphen before the word *oil* in each case.

saddi—"M. G. O.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Please advise me regarding the word *saddy* or *saadi* used extensively in the eastern part of the United States, especially among children, to mean 'thank you.'"

The expression "saddi" is in use only among the descendants of the Pennsylvania Germans. It is probably a corruption of "sag Dank" and its use by children may be due to the fact that they are constantly reminded by their parents to "say thanks" (sag Dank). This the children have elided to *saddi.*

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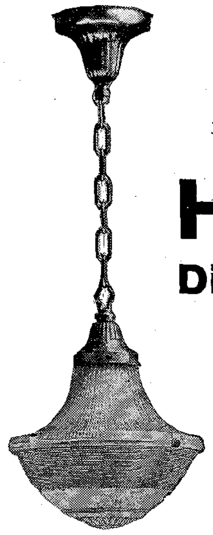

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

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idea—"C. F.," Penfield, Pa.—The correct pronunciation of the word *idea* is ai-di'a—*ai* as in *aisle*, *i* as in *police*, *a* as in *final*. When the term is used as an exclamation and with the definite article the stress is put on the first syllable —i'de-a as in *final*.

The pronunciation *idear* is simply an affectation and is incorrect.

Joan of Arc—"G. E. M.," Dayton, O.—"I would like the correct English pronunciation of *Joan of Arc*, especially as used in Bernard Shaw's new 'Saint Joan.' Does the production use the French or English pronunciation and what is the English pronunciation? Is the pronunciation *jo'han* correct, the *h* being scarcely pronounced?"

The name is pronounced *jon ov ark*—"o" as in *go*, "o" as in *of*, and "a" as in *ark*. The formal pronunciation makes the word one of two syllables, *Jo'an*—the *o* as in *go*, and the *a* as in *final*.

In French, *Joan ov Arc* is known as *Jeanne d'Arc* or *Darc*, so that the French pronunciation is different from the English.

professor—"M. F.," Belle Harbor, N. Y.—The term *professor* in its specific meaning designates a public teacher of the *highest rank* who holds an endowed or established chair in a university or one of its colleges. Endowed teachers of higher grades of study are called also *professors*, and the term is used to designate one who holds a high *salaried* (or *endowed*) *position as a teacher* in an educational institution. The title is higher than those of *Reader*, *Instructor*, or *Lecturer*. A teacher in a high school is not an instructor *of the highest grade*, therefore he should not be designated "Professor." This word has sometimes been used as a title of courtesy but the use has led to degeneration until the term is applied indiscriminately to teachers of so-called "bel canto," of music, and of dancing; to keepers of billiard parlors, of pool-rooms, and of dance-halls, with the idea of conferring respectability. It was widely employed formerly in advertising magicians, prestidigitators, jugglers, and gymnasts, and for that reason was adopted by charlatans, medicine-men, quacks and other impostors. In our own time the heads of some shoe-shining parlors, the tonsorial "artists" of the barber-shops, pugilists, bouncers, professional keepers of rooming-houses, are termed "professors" in the vernacular of the day.

submarine-boat—"R. W. H.," Attalla, Ala.—Who built the first submarine boat or when he did so is not known. Alexander the Great is said to have attempted such construction, but nothing is known as to his success. In the thirteenth or fourteenth century, according to other accounts, fire was carried in boats under water for the destruction of some British vessel. By the early seventeenth century a number of types of submarine boats had been developed; the earliest chronicled was that constructed in 1620 by Cornelius van Drebbel who operated his design before James I on the Thames in 1624. A hundred years later in England alone patents had been issued for fourteen different types. Credit for the first really successful achievement belongs to an American engineer named David Bushnell, whose submarine, the *Turtle*, was launched in 1775.

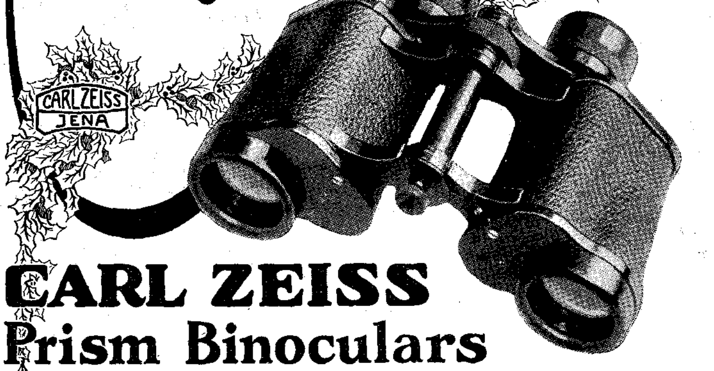
For complete information see Burgoyne's "Submarine Navigation, Past and Present" or in Field's "Story of the Submarine."

usance—"R. K.," New York City.—"Is there such a word as *usance* and what does it mean?"

Usance is "a period of time, variable as between various countries, which, by commercial usage, is allowed for payment of foreign bills of exchange, exclusive of days of grace. Formerly, when means of transportation were less expeditious, *usance* was more extended, three months being allowed between London and Venice; now generally one month's *usance* is allowed between countries not more remote. Commercial usage has, however, established a four months' *usance* on bills drawn in India and China, and other countries of that hemisphere with western countries. *Double usance* and *half usance* are also recognized terms." The word also designates "an income derived from the possession of wealth in any way it may be invested.

"J. J. R.," Gary, Ind.—"Kindly inform me as to the number of figures of speech there are in all and their names."

The number of figures of speech depends entirely upon what is meant by the term. In English we have many idioms which are figurative expressions. As commonly understood a figure of speech is one that deviates from the ordinary mode of speech or construction. Similes and some proverbial phrases are figures of speech. Perhaps our correspondent means *parts* of speech. If so, there are eight—*noun, pronoun, adjective, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, interjection.*



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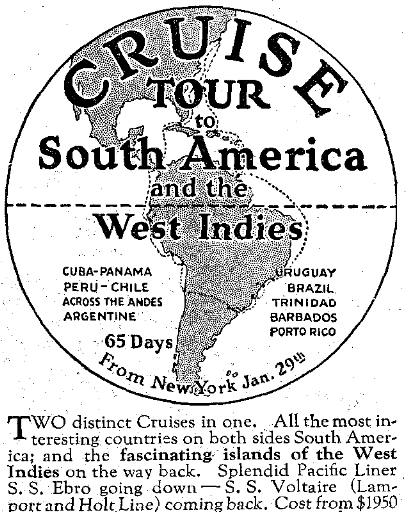

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THE ▾ SPICE ▾ OF ▾ LIFE

Culinary Note.—Many a young man poses as being hard-boiled when he is only half-baked.—*New Orleans Times-Picayune.*

Just.—"Th' whole town's gone to blazes."

"How come?"

"Fire down the street."—*Yellow Jacket.*

For Better or Worse.—

FOR RENT—One room house, suitable for bachelor or store-room.

—*Classified ad in the Virginia (Minn.) Daily Enterprise.*

Anyway.—SERMON: "Kissing: Is It Sane and Sanitary?"

SOLO: "Tell Mother I'll Be There."—*From a church bulletin quoted by The Baptist (Chicago).*

To Scrape or Hook.—Anyway, shaving the back of her neck isn't as hard as hooking her up the back used to be.—*Cincinnati Observer.*

Medically Sneaking.—"Some of the good people who dine here," said the hotel manager sadly, "seem to think that spoons are a sort of medicine—to be taken after meals."—*Tips.*

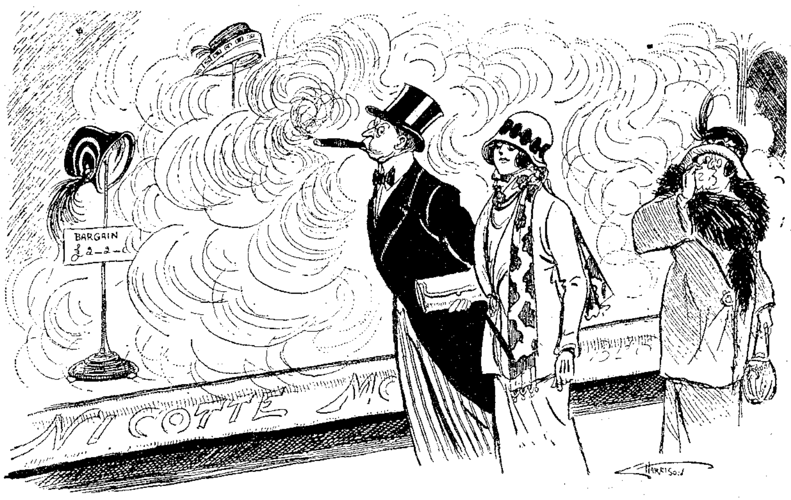
Wet Weather in North Carolina.—

NOTICE

To My Friends to come to the jail at 2:00 P. M., Tuesday, Oct. 28th, which time I will dispose of all confiscated liquor in my possession. All my friends are invited.

J. H. Ballengir, Sheriff

—*Display ad in the Hendersonville (N. C.) Times.*



A BOON FOR HUSBANDS

Puffem's extra strong smoke screen cigars for use while passing tempting shop windows.

—*London Humorist.*

Identified.—"Do you think that Professor Kidder meant anything by it?"

"What?"

"He advertised a lecture on 'Fools.' I bought a ticket and it said 'Admit One.'"—*Dry Goods Economist.*

Or Have Good Drivers.—Four thousand golf-balls were found in a reservoir used as a water-hole on the Wilmington public golf course. Evidently they drain the reservoir only once or twice a week down there.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

Life at the Capital.—"Doesn't your wife motor with you any more?"

"No," answered Mr. Chuggins. "She's too nervous. Every time a cop shoots at a bootlegger she thinks we've had another blowout."—*Washington Star.*

One Better Bet.—An elderly gentleman who had never seen a football game was persuaded by a young enthusiast to attend one of the minor gridiron contests.

"Now," said the young fellow as the game was about to start, "you will see more excitement for a couple of dollars than you ever saw before."

"I have my doubts about that," replied the elderly gentleman. "That's all my marriage license cost me."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Bargain.—An ancient car chugged painfully up to the gate of the races. The gate keeper demanding the usual fee for automobiles called:

"A dollar for the car."

The owner looked up with a pathetic smile of relief and said, "Sold."—*Bison.*

With a Difference.—A worthy missionary in India had the hymn "Rock of Ages" translated into Hindustani. On retranslation into English by a student, the first two lines bore this inspiring and illuminating aspect:

"Very old stone, split for my benefit,
Let me absent myself under your fragments."—*The New York Times.*

Making It Attractive.—"Tommy," said a young woman visitor at his home, "why not come to our Sunday School? Several of your little friends have joined us lately."

Tommy hesitated a moment. Then suddenly: "Does a red-headed kid by the name of Jimmy Brown go to your school?"

"Yes, indeed," replied the new teacher.

"Well, then," replied Tommy, with an air of interest, "I'll be there next Sunday, you bet. I've been looking for that kid for three weeks, and never knew where to find him."—*Cassell's Saturday Night Journal (London).*